INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 47-- BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23 1929 ONE ANNA

THEY MET! THEY KISSED!! THEY—

"THE Grand Duchess AND THE Waiter"

A Snappy Love-cocktail with a real Parisian flavour—the smartest, most highly polished love comedy ever filmed featuring the popular stars

ADOLPHE MENJOU AND FLORENCE VIDOR

He isn't much as a waiter. But as a lover! And you'll admit the Grand Duchess was worth while "Waiting" for The 100% love comedy

The GRAND DUCHESS and the WAITER

The Programe includes the further two-parts of TARZAN THE MIGHTY

Serial "THE LION'S LEAP" and the GAUMONT GAZETTE.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
20 Feb.	Razmak ..		10,602
1 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,550
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		13,09[illegible]
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
27th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
4th "	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Nnldera ..	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
23rd Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th "	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
27th "	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st Mar.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer o through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
[illegible] Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. [illegible]

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. B. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY. 10.

THE **EAST & WEST**

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES Bombay

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tels. Address—"Ulcer" Kandi.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 15, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited.

Fares on the Bombay Tramway System.

CONCESSION to the PUBLIC

1. Under resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation No. 8830, dated the 20th December, 1928, The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., is entitled to charge the following fares on extensions to the tramway system:—

(*a*) For a journey on the following extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of One Anna :—

LALBAUG to DADAR.
SANDHURST ROAD to WARI BUNDER.
WARI BUNDER to TANK BUNDER.

(*b*) For a journey from or to any point on the extensions referred to in (*a*) above to or from any point on the Company's system outside those extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of ONE and a HALF ANNAS.

(*c*) No extra fares should be charged on any of the following minor extensions :—

GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH to BYCULLA BRIDGE;
TARDEO TERMINUS to GILDER STREET;
OPERA HOUSE to GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH ; and
DHOBI TALAO to FLORA FOUNTAIN.

Passengers to and from the limits of these extensions should be carried over the whole system at the rates in force for such journey.

(*d*) Outside the Half Anna fare limits of the Gowalia Tank Road Extension, a fare of One Anna be charged for any journey covering a distance of two and a half miles to and from the Gowalia Tank Terminus and a fare of One and A Half Annas beyond such limits.

2. In view of the depression of trade and considerable degree of unemployment, the Directors do not desire at present to add to the charges payable by the travelling public. They have therefore decided not to exercise their aforesaid rights immediately.

3. THE PRESENT FARES WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AS HEREINAFTER STATED.

4. The Directors of The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., desire to make it clear that this is a concession, which is liable to be withdrawn on a fortnight's notice at the sole discretion of the said Directors.

5. As regards the Gowalia Tank Extention, the revised fares agreed upon with the Municipal Corporation will be introduced on and from the 1st March, 1929. This change will entail considerable loss of revenue, but nevertheless the aforesaid concessions have been granted by the Company.

ELECTRIC HOUSE, FORT,
BOMBAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1929.

FOR THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.,
C. N. MOBERLY, M. Inst., C. E.,
General Manager.

31830

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-2-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.

31742

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, up to 3 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of February, 1929, for the supply of—

(1) Stationery
and
(2) Drawing Materials.

Forms of tender at Rs. 4|- each can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

(Sd.) T. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Engineer.

18-2-1929,
Matunga, Bombay No. 19.

31526

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY SYKES will drive IN STATE from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road leading to the Racing Stables, will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic between 2-45 p.m. and 3-15 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 21st February, 1929.

31835

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHUNJISHAW RUTTONJI KARANI and NAVAZBAI, wife of Dhunjishaw Ruttonji Karani, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in 138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed being Plot No. 13 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as "KARANI MANSIONS", situate, lying and being at Tardeo, on the South side of a new street called the Wadia Street, in the Division of D Ward, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the said Wadia Street, on the East by Plot No. 12, Tardeo Estate, belonging to S. P. Mistri, on the South by the property of the Manekji Petit Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the West partly by Plot No. 15 Tardeo Estate and partly by Plot No. 14 both belonging to the late D. D. Bhiwandiwalla, and which said premises with other premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 312, 512 and 318 and New No. 13835, Old Survey Nos. 442-446 and New Survey No. 7|3394 and Cadastral No. 355 of Tardeo Division, and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3807 (1-2), Street No. 4-653 A.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1929.

PANDIT, KATILAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31838

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Elichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the G. P. Railways.

2. Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge, Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1929.

1109

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED UGANDA COTTON.

Under instructions from the Lloyd's Agent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T. in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.'s Godown No. E 85, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

6 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (country damaged).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BRAND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Under instructions from the Proprietors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Jain Vidyalai Building", Gowalia Tank Road, valuable brand-new household furniture of the latest design such as cupboards, roll-top writing tables, drawing room and Chesterfield suites, chairs, sideboards, show-cases, washstands, teapoys, adaptable chair, etc., etc., to close the business.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

175, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telc. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

The Govt. Registered.
RoyalHomoeo,Medical College
120/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—1st. Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience of Cotton Mills as Assistant. Pay upto Rs. 200/-. Apply Box No. 2246 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31802

WANTED.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
T 31523

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.
A

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—In Mahomed Building, 2nd floor, Opp., Excelsior Theatre, and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R1457

TO BE LET—For Gujrati Hindus, GROUND floor of No. 11 Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi. Apply PRANJIVAN VUSSONJEE MUNJEE at the premises.
C R1467

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
Z 31573

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
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The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

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But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5 (five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

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S. B. C...	1/3	1/4/6	1/6	1/7/6	1/9	1/11/6	1/14	,,
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HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

—:o:—

To the Editor If the Chronicle.

Sir,—It is extraordinary that such atrocities should occur in the civilized cities of Bombay and Calcutta at a time when our people demand SWARAJ in and out of the Indian Natilnal-Congress and the Muslim League and after centuries of progressive British Rule in India. The several incidents during the riots have shown io what extent the instinct of barbarism is still alive in the hearts of a class of people who cannot now be ignored either by the Government of the Nation.

Prevention is better than cure. It is, therefore, the paramount duty of the enlightened classes—Hindus and Mussalmans who demand and aspire to rule the country to run fearlessly to the rescue of their innocent brethren wherever and whenever they are attacked. Every Hindu ought to protect his Mussalman brother from being hammered and every Mussalman ought to protect his Hindu countryman from being beaten in the street. It is a sin for a Hindu or a Mussalman to stand still at the sight of another Hindu attacking a Mussalman passer-by and vice versa. Let there be one common Relief Committee to help both the Hindu and Mussalman for both the Communities as a whole are anxious to remain as brothers in India barring a small section. Before our leaders talk of politics, let them first make sure that the Hindus and Mussalmans,—the two great indispensable halves of a single whole—can at least live together and peacefully inspite of any provocations, yours etc.,

RATANLAL HIRALAL.

—:o:—

WORK OF PEACE COMMITTEE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—I hope, the following will find a space in the next issue of your journal.

The move made by the Peace Committee is very commendable and it is the bounden duty of all to contribute their quota to it. But to my mind the self-imposed task of the Peace Committee does not end here. I opine, something ought to be done (say erect a Memorial) by the Peace Committee in order this incident, which is a stigma on the fair name of the cosmopolitan city, may always live in the living memory of the citizens; and at every remembrance of it they may be taken aghast with the horrors of the reccurence of such an occurence. The necessary money there for must come from both the communities. I am inclined to think that this will tend to bring about unity between the two Communities.

MAGANLAL MANIBHAI DESAI.
Shahi Baug. February 16

WANTED A HINDU AMBULANCE BRIGADE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,-will you, allow me a little space in your esteemed journal's columns, to make the following public appeal to the Hindu citizens of Bombay.

It was with the greatest personal risk that the Parsi Ambulance Brigade worked nobly and bravely in removing the injured to the Hospitals during the recent disturbances in the city. Undoubtedly the Municipal Ambulance helped in the same cause too. But what I want to impress is the need of a "Hindoo Ambulance Brigade working upon similar lines. I admit there is one ambulance Brigade conducted by Pathare Prabhus, but it could not be seen at all during the recent riots.

I therefore, appeal, particularly to the Lord Mayor of Bombay, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, and Mr. Tairsee, and the other Bhatia millionaires to give a thought to this practical scheme, which I am sure would earn the blessings of the suffering humanity, whether there are riots or peace in the city yours etc.

MANU M. DALAL.

—:o:—

MUSLIMS HELP HINDUS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,- To the numerous letters which you have been receiving re the rescue of Hindu families by the Mahomedans during the the recent riots, let me add one more.

My house is situated in Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar—the storm centre of all riots in Bombay, past and present. The house was occupied exclusively by poor "Ghatis" and Bania families, and their person property were protected by the Muslems of the locality. During the time the riot was at its furiest, the Moslems of the locality continually assured my Hindu tenants that their life and property were safe. It was on Friday night (the 8th inst.) that the Muslem feeling in that locality was very much roused and my tenants especially their wives and children could not see the sight of murderous attacks upon the poor inocent Hindus on the road, and they therefore thought it wise to shift from that locality. This they were able to do because of the timely help given by the authorities of the Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi, and the help and protection given by the Moslem brethren. My sincere thanks are due to them. Among others I must make particular mention of Messrs. Siddick Umar Chactic, Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein, Abdul Hussein Hassanji.

May it please God to enable the Mahomedans and the Hindus to preserve for the harmony that has now been ever restored.—

Yours etc.,
L. B. [illegible]NE.

WANTED--MEMORIAL TO MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—May I request you to allow me the use of the generous columns of your paper to make the following appeal to the public at large through the Mayor of Bombay Urbs Primani Indis and specially to my Hindu Brethren who have already shown their sympathy to my brother Mahomedan Volunteers who lost their lives in the Fanaswadi outrage.

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

We Hindus who have learnt to live peaceful lives hitherto with the Mahomedans under the benign English Rule must admit that for the uplift of India we cannot do without the friendliness and fraternity of our Mahomedan brethren who form a large portion of India and on whose good-will the stability of India lies. That we were thick and thin till now and we should be so whether we desire or not. It is in the fitness of things that to secure good-will and love, we as Hindu human beings generous from our nature, forgetting the past and hopeful for the future are in duty bound to raise a suitable memorial to those Mahomedan Volunteers, the flower of youth who gave up their lives for the cause of the peace good-will and harmony among both Hindu and Mahomedan communities. I suggest, as the President of the Citizen's Peace Committee and as Mayor of Bombay you will take early steps to call a meeting of both the communities to commemorate the memories of those fallen Mahomedan volunteers who rallied at your call under your banner to place at your disposal their services like my humble self, and who died in the active service like brave soldiers and whose memories will be ever cherished in the annals of the history of the riot.

Hoping my appeal will not go in vain,
Yours etc.

DHIRAJLAL M. VAKIL
High Court, Pleader, and Secretary The Humanistic Club. Feb 16

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

—:o:—

AN APPEAL TO LAW STUDENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The object of the Society is to render free legal aid to deserving persons who are too poor to pay fees to lawyers for advice and assistance. On the applicant for the legal aid producing proof of poverty and disclosing a bona fide claim or defence, his case is taken up by the Society. The Society entrusts the work to one of its lawyer-members. The latter sees the matter through, whether it be conducting correspondence, or negotiation, or actually acting and appearing in Court, and he reports the result to the Society. No fees whatsoever are charged by the member for the work. During the year 1928 the members of the Society conducted 15 cases in the Courts, besides doing considerable work outside the Court. The undersigned invites students of the Law College to interest themselves in the movement. They are hereby cordially invited to participate in the work of the Society as volunteers. A spirit of social service is abroad and the Society offers the best avenue to law students to put that noble ideal into practice by rendering beneficent service to the poor and helpless who need legal assistance. Students can give so much of their time to the work as they can conveniently spare for it.

Legal aid work has a special educational value. It trains the embryo lawyer in the practical use of the law and familiarises him with the details of office practice. As a volunteer member of the Society, the student gets an opportunity to assist in the preparation and trial of cases. He conducts correspondence, drafts pleading, interviews parties and their witnesses, looks up records, brings about the adjustment of cases, acquaints himself with the procedure, accompanies the members to the Courts at the trial and generally derives a variety of experience. Work at the Legal Aid Office affords an invaluable preparation for a successful practice when the student is, in due time, called to the bar. The work is thoroughly enjoyable and of profound interest from the human point of view. In doing the work for the Society under the expert supervision and guidance of its members the student learns to apply abstract rules of law to the infinitely varying social and economic problems of human beings. It is when a student becomes a practising lawyer that he fully appreciates the value of this training.

BENEFITS TO THE STUDENT.

1. He acquired self-confidence and the proper sense of responsibility.
2. He acquires a conception of what it is to practise law.
3. He obtained the practical demonstration of a lawyer's duty to his client.
4. He is given an opportunity to observe a lawyer's duty to the Court, one of its officers, and to the public.
5. He acquires practical familiarity with the procedure and the office routine of the profession.
6. He receives a practical lesson in professional ethics. He receives a practical lesson from the social point of view. He observes the practical application of justice as demonstrated in Courts and may note its defects from real evidence.

Law students who feel interested in the subject, or desire further information, or are willing to spare some time for the work, are requested to see the undersigned at any time during office hours at his office.—Yours etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Legal aid Society.
110, Modows Street, Fort Bombay.

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WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Messrs P. Chrystal & Co.,

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	March	May	Oct.
New York 13/2/29	20.03	20.12	19.68
New York 20/2/29	19.98	20.04	19.65
	—.05	—.08	—.03
Liverpool 13/2/29	10.24	1033	10.26
Liverpool 20/2/29	10.19	10.32	10.25
	—.05	—.01	—.01

We have had another week of very dull and uninteresting markets, the highest price for March New York having been 20.17 and the lowest 19.88. The heavy American consumption figure of 668,000 bales for January failed to cause any enthusiasms. It would appear as if the strength of the American statistical position is being neutralised by the bearish influence of the increases in the Bank rates — in America and England. These increases may further postpone the entry into the cotton market of the speculator. This season so far has been a most disappointing one for the bulls and it now looks as if he will not have another innings until such time as he may be able to make capital out of reports of the next crop. In the meantime we do not expect any decline of consequence as the supply position is sound, and trade interest will be able to take care of the balance of the old crop.

Over the week our Broach and Oomra hedge contracts have declined about Rs. 5 whilst the Bengal contracts have advanced about Rs. 2. We are glad to report much more settled conditions in Bombay and the booking by the Railway Companies from upcountry has again been resumed. All Mills are working, but in most cases with a reduced staff. Local demand for cloth and yran has been dull and our Mill friends have not been active buyers of cotton. Exporters report a somewhat better demand but mostly for our lower grades of which there is an abundant supply. As we expected there is very little demand for Broach as this style of cotton is still too dear as compared with other descriptions. Meantime stocks in Bombay and in upcountry Stations are steadily accumulating. The recent increase in the local Bank rate to 8 per cent makes the carrying of stocks an expensive business. We look for a sagging market in Bombay and a further widening of the parity between here and America.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

Mar close at 9s. 2 1/2d.
May close at 9s. 5 3/8d.
July close at 9s. 8 3/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 128 5/8 cents.

UNIQUE CURES
FOR
HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

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—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The final All-India Cotton Crop forecast being bearish, the local market opened easy at Rs. 356 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Yesterday's buyers were unloading their purchases and prices declined to Rs. 354-12. At this level the decline was checked by short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 356-4. There was renewed liquidation at this level and prices again ruled easy. Liverpool opened 1 point higher and a further rise of 1 point was added to the opening level. At 4-30 p.m. prices closed as under:—

Broach A.-M. 355-12.
Broach J.-A. 363-8.
Oomra March 315-4.
Oomra May 318-8.
Bengal March 266-8.
Bengal May 273-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

February.	236.50	+1.40
May	232.90	+1.20
August	232.10	+0.30

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb 22.

Bengal 266 March
Bengal 273 May
Broach 357 A/M.
Broach 364 J/A
Oomra 316 March
Oomra 319 May

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Bengal	278	273	265	258
Sindh	280	275	267	260
Punjab	276	271	263	256
Rajputana	277	272	264	257
Broach		369	364	359
Oomra No. 3	326	321	315	305
C. P. No. 1	346	341	335	325
C. P. No. 2	336	331	325	315
Khandesh			294	284

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

200 Textile Mill Wun 325
100 Volkart Bros. Malkapur 222
500 Do. Khandesh Old 230/232
100 Bussan & Co. Karanja 290
100 A Damodar & Co. Harda Old 290
200 Do. Berar 296
100 Do. Karanja 297
100 Do. Ahmednagar 306
100 Nisso & Co. Wun 324
100 Do. Mulkapur 293
100 T ovomankwa Yeotmal 294
100 Rathi & Co. Do. 320
100 Do. Arvi 320
100 Do. Nagpur 333
200 Japan T & Co. Mugtai 285/290

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy Average
Bengal Superfine	278	
Bengal Fine	273	
Bengal FG.	265	235/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	273	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	265	235/40
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	320	310/15
Nagpur Savner Fine	325/30	315/20
Yeotmal Fine	315/20	300/10
Arvi Fine	320 22	296/310
Amraoti Fine	310/15	300
Khamgaon-Akora Fine	310/15	280/90
Mulkapur Fine	295	270/75
Khandesh Fine	285	255/60
Muthia Fine	275	260/65
Muthia FG.	270	230/550
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	335/40	300
Purna FG.GS.	320	300
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310/15	290/95
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach FG.		
Westerns MG.		320
Cambodia	400/395	
Miraj/Sangli		355
Compta Good		355
Jinja	510	
Busoga	520	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	462	239,752	208,260
Central India	754	164,186	190,055
Barsi & Nagar	77	147,160	204,049
Hyderabad-Gtorani	79	54,338	83,953
Berar	1,380	475,383	422,179
Central Provinces	259	232,692	182,135
Total Oomras	3,011	1,313,511	1,290,631
Dholera	842	55,588	65,719
N.-W. Provinves	156	54,910	60,559
Rajputana	41	22,900	27,433
Sind-Punjab	1,590	43,726	113,468
Broach z	5,842	23,219	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar		11,200	3,976
Westerns-Northerns	172	10,922	3,897
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,256	8,018
Persia		816	3,294
American	257	2,752	22,093
Egyptian & African	880	21,409	11,137
Comilla, Burma & others sorts		10	64
Total	12,791	1,566,220	1,612,904

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 22.
1st Sept. to 14th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	This year Yesteday.	Last year r
Europe	3,802	399,830 296,371
Japan & China	5,900	671,662 428684
Coast Ports	450	9,713 13,865
Up-country by Rail		53,778 41,033
Afloat in harbour for Europe,		
China and Japan		70,954 31,625
Total	10,152	12,05,937 8,11,578

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables from New York dated 21st inst.—

March Highest 19.98 (10.40 a.m.) lowest 19.93 (11-54 a.m.)

The New York and New Orleans markets will remain closed on Friday and Saturday.

Messrs Langley & Co's report dated 22nd inst:—

New York—Liverpool (Yesterday's)

March 40, May 60, July 97 Bombay—Liverpool-Broach A./M. delivery and Liverpool May (Expected Rs. 91-1/2.

Final All-India Cotton Crop Forecast. 1928-29.

	Acres.	Bales.
Current Year.	25,874,000	5,204,000
Last Year	23,910,000	5,593,000

This year's Estimate of 5204000 does not include Gujarat Cotton.

Reuter: New York was quiet but firm. Prices declived on liquidation but advanced on covering by shorts.

From New York:—"Cotton rather active but narrow fluctuation.

Our opinion March well liquidated. Expect a better market after first notice day. Priece goods and yarn markets quiet and a shade easier."

Messrs Breul Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds Gibson:—

"Do not look for much change in immediate future. Consider new crops should be brought around ten pence, otherwise no outstanding feature at present."

Hornby Hemelark: "Wintry weather South delays farm work."

From New York:—"Cotton expect continuing narrow market, but gradually working higher."

Messrs Bruce & Co. in their report dated 22nd Inst. State as under:—

The steadiness of the market was due to reports of a reduction of about 6 lakhs in the Government estimate of our crop, which latter is now said to be in the neighbourhood of 54 lakhs. As these estimates are never by any chance within several lakhs of the actual crop outturn, we are not inclined to attach undue importance to the report more particularly as it has for some time been known that the crop in certain districts had been materially reduced due to the recent spell of excessive cold.

A much improved trade demand from all quarters is far more urgently needed, if a little stimulus is to be given to our market than mythical crop estimates."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 21.

March	19.97	—.01
May	20.03	.01
July	19.73	—.01
October	19.60	—.05
December	19.52	—.07
Middling Spot	20.25	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 21.

March	19.20	—.05
May	19.40	—.04
Middling Spot	19.00	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 21.

New York, 11 a.m. (Auknown in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.96
May	20.04
July	19.73

New York, Feb. 21.
New York Noon Call.

March	19.94
May	20.01
July	19.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000 Bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 Bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

February	10.12	—.01
March	10.17 10.18	—.01
April	10.24	—
May	10.30 10 32	—
June	10.32	—
July	10.33 10.35	—
August	10.32	+.01
September	10.28	—
October	1023 10.25	—
November	10.24	+.01
December	10.24	+.01
January	1021 10.23	+.01
February	10.23	+.01
Middling Spot	10.42	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500 Bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.15
Scinde, Fine	7.40
Scinde, Superfine	7.65
Bengal, Good	6.99
Bengal, Fully Good	7.15
Bengal, Fine	7.40
Oomra, Good	7.50
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.65
Broach, Fine	8.90
Broach, Superfine	9.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

February	17.09	—.02
March	17.28	—.02
April	17.51	—.02
May	17.72	+.02
June	17.72	+.02
July	18.02	+.02
August	18.03	+.02
September	18.09	+.02
October	18.13	+.02
November	18.23	+.04
December	18.22	+.04
Sakellaridis. F. G. F. Spot	17.80	—10

LONDON SILVER.

London, February, 21.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	25-13/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, February, 21.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz	£4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, February, 21.

Interest, Day to day Loans 4-1/4 p.c
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months	5-9/32 p.c
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-3/8 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, February, 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.44-7/8
T.T. Amsterddam in London	12.11-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	31.26
T.T. Milan on London	92.59
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.28
T.T. London on Prague	16368

WHEAT—LONOON MARKET

London, Feb. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb 44/9, February S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. 44/6 Feb/March S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 48/- Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, no offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Ducth Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept., per cwt. 12/3
Oct/Dec., per cwt 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay,
July/Sept., per cwt. 12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt 12/5

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 1/0-5/16 Sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 21

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£21-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£146-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£91/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.;	£89-1/8
Conversion Loan	£78-3/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.;	£101-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c.; Sterling Loan	£59-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c.;	£69-3/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.;	£91-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb 21.

Demand Bills. 484.87

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 21.

Total Bullion	£155,800,000
Public Deposits	£15,100,000
Other Deposits	£102,800,000
Government Securities	£46,300,000
Other Securities	£30,700,000
Notes and Coin	£59,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£351,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	50.15 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, 8:15:0 Feb/Mar S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £18:17:6 Feb/Mar S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £18:15:0 Feb/Mar S'ment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., £19:5:0 Feb/Mar S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton., £18:10:0 Apl/May S'ment Nominal.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton., £15:16.3 Feb/Mar S'ment, Hull Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton., £19:15:0 Feb/Mar. S'ment. Value.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 29/- Mar/Apl delivery Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt 29/3 May/Aug delivery Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 21/2/29	8108000	7042000
,, Yesterday do.	22000	600
Exports to date do.	5948000	512100
Stock at Ports 15/2/29	2104000	21910
,, Interior Towns do	966000	1049
,, Liverpool 15/2/29	1088000	77
Visible Supply 15/2/29	5200000	53
Quantity in Sight do.	12962000	11

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Ready
Banks Seling D D 1/6 1/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May/June
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-11-32 Feb/March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124/
Banks Buying 60 Days 121

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 171

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 9/32 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 5/8 22nd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 5/16 22nd inst.
London/Paris 124.80 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.60 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4/4/11-1/4 20th inst £4/4/11-1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 25 13/16 20th inst 25 13/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13/16 20th inst. 25 13/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1/8 20th inst. 56 1/8 21st inst.
London Dsicounts 3 mos 5 5/16 p.c. 20th inst. 5 9/32 p.c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 3/8 p.c. 20th inst. 53/8 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/2 p.c. 2 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5.1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4.1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver.—Dull. America and China bought. China and Continent sold. Sellers came in after fixing. Buyers satisfied.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Feb. 22.

London Ready 25/13
London Forward 25/12
America Cent 56/2
China Op. 2/6 10, Cl. 2/6/10
Ready 58/7
Magh Op. 58/6, Hi. 58/7, Lo. 58/4, 6 p.m. 58/7
Tejimundi 0/3/0
Falgune Op. 58/10, Hi. 58/11, Lo. 58/3, 6 p.m. 58/11
Tejimundi -/12/

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/9
Magh 21/8/9
Falgune 21/7/9
National City 21/11/6
N. Manordass 21/11
N. Motilal 21/9/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 23.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/4
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/5
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
.5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 82/6
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/6
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/4/0 1945/55 Rs. 103/10/0
Tone of Market.—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

3 Months Discounts 5 9/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months.—4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

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,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Money in Strong Demand

SHARP BREAK IN PRICES OF SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Feb. 22.

MONEY.

Throughout the week money was in strong demand and call funds were not readily available even at 7-1/2 per cent. The latest statement of the Bank reveals a further big increase of about Rs. 333 lacs in he trade demand. Large stocks of cotton and other produce in Bombay together with the comparatively small amount of Treasury Bills due for payment this monh, and the fact that the market is obviously carrying an overbought position in exchange for February are the main contributing factors for the present monetary conditions. No slackening of the demand for money is anticipated in the near future but the financing of the Broach cotton crop is expected to develop within the next few weeks. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 7 per cent., two months 6-1/2 per cent., three months 6 per cent., four months 5-1/2 per cent. and six month s5-1/4 per cent.

With the subsidence of the recent disturbances in the City normal conditions have obtained with the result that business in all markets has been resumed.

PRESIDENCY BUDGET.

The Bombay Budget makes very doleful reading and the question naturally arises as to how long the present state of affairs will be allowed to continue. Trade and industry in Bombay are in a trough of depression and the sooner the task of financial re-organisation and arrangement for funding the large debt is undertaken the better. It would seem unwise for the Council to shiver for political reasons at the waters of temporary sacrifice. Expenditure even on nation-building departments should be curtailed to a minimum and most drastic measures of economy should be introduced in order that the Presidency may realise large surpluses to pay off debts and reduce heavy interest charges.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

The Railway Budget was well received in business circles and it is gratifying to note that our railways have worked so profitably as well as efficiently. While a reduction in fares and rates in desirable it would seem to be quite in order not to undertake the same under present conditions. Railways are the arteries of a country's commerce and the Hon'ble Sir George Rainy deserves the approbation of the business community in so ably handling the finances of this most difficult and intricate portfolio.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 15th February 1929 shows a decrease of Rs. 85.58 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 9,24,66,000 as compared with Rs. 12,33 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.57, a decrease of 1.26 per cent. compared with last week. Loans Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 252.97 lacs Rs. 79.86 lacs and Rs. 3.53 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 216.31 lacs to Rs. 7.28 crores probably due to influx of revenues and Other deposits by Rs. 8.61 lacs to Rs. 70.67 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKETS.

The trend of prices in the gilt-edged market has been towards a lower level with notable declines in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan. At the close however there was a slight improvement in the former as a result of bear covering operations. Business was on a restricted scale due chiefly to the usual pre-budget hesitancy. The General Budget will be presented to the Assembly on the 28th February and the financial markets are anxiously awaiting the future loan programme of the Government of India. 3-1/2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 73/0/6 to Rs. 72/5 but closed at Rs. 72/6 and 1945/55 Loan fell from Rs. 101/6 to Rs. 103/11. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans receded to Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 100/13. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 and 1931 weakened to Rs. 101/4 and Rs. 102/4 and 1932 to Rs. 103/4. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan lost about six annas to Rs. 108. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan declined from Rs. 84/15 to Rs. 84/4 and 1934/37 to Rs. 92/0. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955/60 Loan was also quiet at Rs. 94/8 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 96/6.

The Currency return of the 15th February shows an increase of Rs. 227.65 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 191.44 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage are up by Rs. 25.51 lacs to Rs. 94.32 crores and by Rs. 2.37 lacs to Rs. 4.76 crores respectively. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. Internal bills of exchange have increased by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 9 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.53 as against 69.26 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

In the sterling exchange market firm conditions prevailed with sellers of ready T. T. at better than 1s. 5-31/32d. and no buyers under 1s. 6-1/32d. The weekly application to Government were exceptionally large and in spite of the allotment of £959,000 at 1s. 6d. spot T.T. is still available at 1s. 6d. The firmness is due rather to the money position than to any appreciable sale by exporters. The enquiry for all remittances including that for bullion, is still moderate The following are the forward rates:—Upto 15th April 1s. 5-31/32d., 15th April to 15th May 1s. 5-15/16d., 15th May to 15th June 1s. 5-29/32d. and 15th June to end of August 1s. 5-7/8d.

The dollar sterling quotation was on the whole steady at 4.85-5/16 dollars. French francs and the Belga were little changed at 124.28 and 34.95, while the Italian lira appreciated to 94.60.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold was unchanged at Rs. 21/9/6 though during the middle of the week it advanced to Rs. 21/10/0 per tola. Trading was brisk this week and in spite of heavy arrivals stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of about 1-1/2 lacs tolas. This is partly due to the improved offtake of some 20,000 tolas a day and partly to the railing of a fair amount to upcountry markets. It may be noted that about £460,000 worth of gold will be shipped from Durban to Bombay on the 25th instant. Early in the week the quotation for ready sovereigns was Rs. 13/6/9, but upon the melting down of a large block of these coins the rate advanced to Rs. 13/7/6 and that for delivery 23rd March to Rs. 13/7/3. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 10-3/4d. but closed at 84s. 11-1/2d In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/10 and Rs. 21/9/6 for ready, Rs. 21/9/3 and Rs. 21/8/3 for 25th February settlement and Rs. 21/8/0 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 26th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £65,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £205,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 78,73,675 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £90,000.

SILVER

Fluctuations in the silver market were of an erratic nature but in spite of this the volume of business was not adversely affected. Ready silver opened at Rs. 58/4 and after touching a low level of Rs. 58/2 advanced to Rs. 58/10 eased to Rs. 58/4 and closed at Rs. 58/5. The sharp and unexpected advance in London was responsible for the improvement noted during the middle of the week. Advices from Shanghai are not particularly interesting and stocks in that market are still large. Some covering operations on American account took place in our market in the middle of the week. The daily offtake averaged some 275 bars but this is in the main due to the comparatively small railings last week on account of the riots. As a result of fresh arrivals, stocks on hand are little altered at 4,700 bars. The rate for T.T. on London in Shanghai after declining 1 2s. 6-1/2d. improved to 2s. 6-5/8d. and closed at 2s. 6-5/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 25-7/8d. and 25-5/8d. for ready and 25-7/8 and 25-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58/10 and Rs. 58/2 for ready, Rs. 58/11 and Rs. 58/3 for 28th February settlement and Rs. 58/15 and Rs. 58/8 for 30th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £451,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £523,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1399 bars and Rs. 122,703 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £43,000.

The miscellaneous section was also weak. Tata Steel Ordys suffered a decline of Rs 5 to Rs 70 and Defds from 265/10 to 243/12. Another notable decline was in the price of Ajcocks which fell from Rs. 310 to 295. Tata Hydros receded to Rs. 1105 and Andhr aValleys from Rs. 577/8 to Rs. 565. Bombay Burma shares eased from Rs. 790 to Rs. 782/8 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 150 to Rs. 148/12. Bombay steam shares were steady at Rs. 218/12 and Scindias at Rs. 12/6. In Cement shares Bundis rose from Rs. 20/6 to Rs. 20/14, while Indian Cements were down to Rs. 331/4. Katni Ordys weakened to Rs. 222/8, while Defds. were unchanged at Rs. 850. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial bank shares declined from Rs. 1425 to Rs. 1410 and Contributories from Rs. 348/12 to Rs. 342/8. Bank of India shares were dealt in at Rs. 100 and those of the Central Bank were unchanged at Rs. 22/4.

SHARES.

There was sharp break in prices on Stock Exchange due to heavy selling by bears and unloading by weak holders. Also a tightness in the money market exerted its influence. At the end of the week cotton mill shares found many sellers at declining rates. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 880—875—878/12—876/4; Century Rs. 401/4—392/8—393/12—390; Central India Rs. 500—483/12; Crescent Rs. 135—130; Fazulbhoy Rs. 770—747/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 230—226/4—227/8—225; Indore Malwa Rs. 393/12—387/8; Kohinoor Rs. 202/8—197/8—200—195; New Great Rs. 230—225—228/12—225; Pearls Rs. 488/12—470; Simplex Rs. 73/12—66/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 445—435—436/4—433/12

YARN MARKET REPORT

Our weekly report was not issued last week as our market was closed owing to disturbances in Bombay. Normal business has been resumed from Monday onwards and after a weeks' closing our market opens steady alround. In course of time however prices showed an inclination to decline on account of limited offtake. Advices from upcountry markets are not very encouraging and the rates offered by them are much too low. The undertone has been slightly easy and the only redeeming feature has been the steady position of the Raw material which has been considerably helping the prices to be kept up in the absence of satisfactory demand.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has not been much enquiry for any forward business of importance during the last fortnight. Rates in Spot goods have been going down as the demand is slack. Japanese yarns Competition has been very keen and any forward business of importance does not seem to be possible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There have been better enquiries in these class of yarns owing to limited stocks and comparatively cheaper prices. Dealers have been enquiring for forward business but the rates are slightly higher. Exchange has been keeping steady at about 124.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN.

There has been a further decline in prices but the offtake has been improving gradually. Forward rates are irregular and no business of importance has been possible. Dealers have been rather nervous and are busy disposing of their stocks at the present moment.

INDIAN YARNS.

Almost all the mills in Bombay have now been working and the production of yarns has been steadily increasing. Stocks with the dealers have also increased and in the absence of satisfactory demand prices are inclined to decline in spite of firm Cotton prices. The future outlook is not yet very hopeful and in our opinion if some further decline is likely before any satisfactory demand is in evidence.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Since our last report, two holds of Natal Coal March/April shipment have changed hands at about Sh. 25/6 per ton c.i.f. and a small quantity of Natal Coal ex s.s. Jobshaven is sold at Sh. 26/3 per ton c.i.f. About 100 tons of Bhoringya Selected Coal is also sold at Rs. 15/4 per ton c.i.f.

The market is steady and quiet.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream

16-2-29 s.s Magician Seebpore Poniati Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

18-2-29 s.s. Zayani Poniati Coal Gandhi & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

23-2-29 s.s. Matheran Deshargarh Coal Andrew Yule & Co.

27-2-29 s.s. Clune Park Natal Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

28-2-29 s.s. Arabistan Deshargarh Coal S. D. Shethia & Co.

28-2-29 s.s. Akbar Bengal coal Choonilal Girdarlal & Co.

3-3-29 s.s. Sarvistan, Victoria Steam Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

16-3-29 s.s. Shuja, Bengal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

17-3-29 s.s. Homayun, Durban Navigation Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Natal Coal	25/9Sh.	Rs. 17/8
Deshargarh Coal Rs. 16/4		Rs. 17/8
Seebpore/Poniati Rs. 16/-		Rs. 17/4
Victoria Steam Coal	Rs. 16/8	

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KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Messrs Gulb & Co. Stock & Share Brokers Karachi have issued the following report on the 19th inst:—

RAILWAY SHARES.

A fairly large turnover has taken place in Railway shares almost all the scrips changing hands. The Larkhanas have still unsatisfied buyers, the Upper Sinds continue to change hands in small lots while Sind Lights have failed to attract any attention.

ELECTRICS.

The prices have been distinctly quieter with not much business passing. The Karachi Electrics have changed hands in small lots while Hyderabad Electrice under buying pressure have advanced to Rs. 138/- with buyers still out. The Ajmers continue to be asked for with rather more buyers than sellers.

FLOUR

The standing Wheat crop is said to have been greatly damaged owing to cold weather and the prices of Wheat show signs of hardening. The Mills with good stock of ready Wheat and Flour should therefore do well. There is no change in the prices of the shares to report.

SECURITIES.

There is not much doing in this section and the prices remain practically unchanged. The money conditions are firm with Banks offering 6-1/4 per cent for short dated deposits.

The Bank rate has been raised to 8 per cent.

Name of the Company.	Prerent value		
Sind Lights	140	0	0
Sind Lighterage	135	0	0
Larkhana Jacobabad	91	0	0
Upper Sinds	88	0	0
Karachi Electrics	140	0	0
Hyderabad Electrics	138	0	0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	109	8	0
Karachi Flour Mills	135	0	0
India Flour Mills	110	0	0
Century Flour Mills	100	0	0

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £		
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c.) 1938 Notes)	104	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	98	10	0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	2	18	9
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45	98	10	0
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	0	17	6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1	0	3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	12	6
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	7	0	0
French 5 p.c. Rents	19	7	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Corpn.	146	0	0
Imperial Airways, Ltd., Ord.	1	7	6
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	70	0	0
India 4-1/4 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	91	5	0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	60	0	0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0	3	0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0	13	6
Motor Fuel Proprietory, Ltd.	0	6	3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8	11	0
P. & O. Bankisg Corporation, Ltd.	9	10	0
Runo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0	4	9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs	80	10	0
Southern Punjab Railway Ord. Stock)	193	0	0
Southern Punjab Railkay (4 p.c Pref. Stock)	97	5	0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	104	0	
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102	0	0

Remarks:—Russo Asiatics ex-rights 1 share to every 5 shares held.

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 566/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 123/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

Linseed May	11-3-0
Linseed September	11-3-0
Wheat May	8-8-0
Wheat September	8-6-9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,771
Linseed	1,050
Rape, Itai and Mustardseeds	268
Gingellyseeds	2,009
Groundnuts	25,168
Castorseed	5,91d.
Rice	2,155
Myrabollams	1,955
Cottonseed	8,483
Gram	1,935
Jowar	1,370
Maize	7
Bajree	1,172
Coal	Tons 2,862

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6

Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6.

Firefly cases per case Rs. 8-7-6

Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6

Swastika brand tins per pair Rs 6-11-6

Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6

Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-5-6.

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 5-5-6

Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6

Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons Rs. 4-13-6

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-13-6.

STOCKS AND SHARES

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Extensive Selling in Tata Steels and Fazals

SOME COVERING AFTER DECLINE

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The share market experienced another shrap break during the early part particulalty Fazal and Tata Steel shares were hammered. There was extensive selling asd long liquidation which resulted in sharp declines but prices rullied somewhat during the later part on short covering. Tata Iron Defds. were done as low as 230 and Ordisary at Rs. 67, while Fazals lost Rs. 20 from the opening level and touched Rs. 725/-. The market displayed better tone at the decline with impressive demand. Tata Hydros were rather steady. Burmah were quiet and Cements were a shade quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 875 73 75,68 72
Century 390,88,87,85 86,88
Colaba 131
Crescent 127
Fazul 745,43,40,28,26,35 3637,36,40,41
Indore 387, 86
Madhowji 45,42
Nagpur 481
New Great 223, 21
Pearl 470,68,65,61,53,50,60,56,58,62
Simplex 65,62
Swadeshi 431,30
Burma 782 81, 80,76,80,81
Hydro 1100,2,1100,3,2,3,5
Tram 148
Deff 240,38,36 32,31,35,36,37
Ord. 69-8 68,4,68,67-4,67,66-14,68,67.14
Bundi 20-14,8 10,12
Indian 380,28 27,26,25,27 28,30
Katni Ord. 223,22
Alcock 293,90,88,85,87,90

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 347/8
Apollo 50 nil, 5/4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (200) 20f 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 20f 875
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 388/12
Central India 100f 481/4
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 100, 131/4
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 127/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Dtd. 1 nil 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 192/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92-8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 741/4
Finlay 100 10y 107/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 222/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 18/12f 386/4
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 14
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Kohinoor 10/ 13/0/6y 193/12
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1400
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 42/8
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Manockjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 115
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 -2f x.d. 168/4
New City of Bombay 100 nil 88/12
New Great Eastern 200 10y 221/4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 210 10f 462/8
Phoenix 100 20y 345
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 62/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadesh 100 10f 430
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 500 0/8 79
Central 250 0/8 22/6
Eastern £5 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1400
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 342/8
Union 5/4/3-11-6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/4f 20/12
Central India Mining 9/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 101/4
Indian Cement 220 nil 340
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 222/8
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 840
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 20/4
United Cement 100 6y 92

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 812/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/8y 92
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 672/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ordy. 50 2/81 148/12
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1105
Tata Power O 1000 nil 480
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 330
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurasce 5 1y 21/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 290
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy. 250 12/8y 217/8
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 781/4
Do. Contributory 50 12f 277/8
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4/12
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6-1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 630.
Scindia Steam 12/3
Tata Construction 30 4y 50
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 67/14
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 287/8
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/8
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21/8
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	28
Ceylon Rubber	11
Clunes Estate	27
Cochin Rubber	40
Eila Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	34/8
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	61
Hathawe Rubber	15/8
Honiton Rubber	9/8
Horawala Rubber	46
IndoMalay Estates	20
Jambulande T. & Rub.	15
Jebong Rubber	19
Kalutara Company	38
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	28
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	240
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	28
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	46
North-Western Rub.	22
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	24
Rubber Growers'	26
Saffragam T. & Rub.	210
Talgaswella Tea	51
Torrington Tea	27
Wdabae Tea	60
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	16 2/64
Vogan Tea	43-8
Warriapalla Estate	57

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0/63-1/2 Cents.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

Wanted Rational Hours of Work

NEED FOR A 50 BALE UNIT

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good" but recent riots in Bombay have done some good to the local cotton trade particularly in respect of trading hours.

It may be recalled that trading restrictions were removed from October 1927 by the Board of the East India Cotton Association in the interests of several law-abiding members who refused to trade beyond the stipulated hours. Business in forward contracts was done from early hours in the morning till about 2 a.m. every day. In no civilised country have I heard people working for full 24 hours disregarding human considerations, but with a view to get over certain wrong practices the Board of the East India Cotton Association had to resort to unusual move of allowing trading all day and night. But nature forbids trespass on her unquestioned privileges. The riot paralysed the trade completely for some days, and as a temporary measure, business was restarted from 11 a.m., till 2 p.m. at Sewree, for ready cotton, while trading in forward contracts continued from noon till 4-30 p.m. at the Marwari Bazar.

REQUISITIONS TO THE BOARD.

These new trading hours are found satisfactory by a majority of cotton dealers, and every man interested in the cotton trade is thinking earnestly what should be the trading hours. I am told that several requisitions have been sent to the Board of the East India Cotton Association with a view to fixing trading hours convenient and satisfactory to the majority.

CONSIDERATION OF COLOUR.

Colour is an important consideration so far as ready cotton is concerned and it requires to be handled in broad day light. The old method of buying cotton at late house in the evening was erroneous and at times the buyers found themselves in a fix to select the right cotton. This difficulty at times forced postponement of urgent needs, buyers running the risk of overnight price fluctuations in American markets. This leads to several difficulties in doing business successfully with Europe, China and Japan. Even, holders of cotton were unable to sell for want of enough time for final approval of pucca samples. The present trading hours, namely, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., for ready cotton, meets vital need of selecting cotton on its own merits, and enables buyers to buy all requirements without running unnecessary risk. The present hours are a boon to merchants, muccadams and their staff, as they complete their day's work early and find some time for recreation in the evening. This is also one important point in favour of keeping present hours permanent and will meet the approbal of a large majority of people who are directly and indirectly interested in the cotton trade. The importance of day light is so highly valued at Liverpool that in the absence of it, even arbitration cases are postponed.

FORWARD CONTRACTS.

As to the trading in forward contracts there is no sound reason for allowing business, late in the evening, and at night. If forward business begins at 11 a.m. at Sewri up to 2 p.m. every day, along with ready cotton business it will greatly facilitate both sections of cotton trade. After the close of Sewri Market at 2 p.m., if the business at Marwari Bazar begins at 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. it will meet the approval of all "bona-fide" cotton dealers. During the last hour, the local market will be able to follow the trend of the Liverpool Market, as Liverpool beyond the stipulated time the trend of the New York Market. Except on special days when the Census Bureau Report is to be out, the Liberpool Market reopens for about an hour only, otherwise no business ever takes place in Liverpool beyond the stipulated time. Liverpool is a broader market, and when it does not care to work late hours, there exists no reason, why our market should work late hours except on specially important days. I believe that if the Board of the East India Cotton Association decides the question of time limitations on its own merits, the above-mentioned hours will greatly help the cotton trade and meet with the approval of a vast majority.

50 BALE UNIT.

When the attention of the Board of the E. I. C. A. is concentrated on time question, I will venture to suggest reconsidering the question of reducing the present unit of 100 bales. If the present time is not feasible for accepting a smaller unit, atleast the Board will see its way to think about introducing a unit of 50 Bales. Many a time and often I have known that even bonafide cotton merchants are forced to speculate against their will from want of a small unit. For example a holder of 150 bales cannot but take risk of 50 bales in hedging either with 100 bales or 200 bales in forward contract. Thus he is forced to run the risk against his will, and looking to the general economic condition of this country, I hope the Board will see the importance of introducing a 50 bales contract in the forward market at an early date. This will broaden business and the trading will assume a healthy growth.

"ORIGINAL BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE"

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A NEW ORGANISATION

The Kachhi Khandi Market is closed as these transactions are declared illegal. Several cotton dealers in this market have made preparations to start business under the auspices of "The Original Cotton Exchange". A meeting was held on Wednesday last at 2 p.m. at Motisha's Chawl Shaik Memon Street under the presidentship of Narsi Mulji.

Mr. Balaram Anandram said that the meeting was held with a view to organise business on a small unit under a registered Association. Business which was carried on these had been declared illegal as it was done without any association.

After closing down of this market a deputation waited at the East India Cotton Association with a view that something should be done for them but nothing had so far been done. As a result of this some merchants joined the Mahajan Association with the result that the fee of the membership was raised from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 5000. He felt certain that they would be able to re-start business under the new association which would be a legal institution.

Mr. Dadachanji of Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., solicitors to this new body also addressed the meeting.

After some discussion a resolution was passed electing a Managing Committee from among the members who were willing to join the new institution. The work of organisation and the framing of rules and regulations and fixing the membership fee was entrusted to the Managing Committee.

Are You Going to the RACES?

Then get a RACE TIP

Card Cast to Clairvoyant Correctness

Prof. K. AMRAK (Lond.)

Temperance Hall,

Between Colaba Tram Shed and Colaba Station.

Hours 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Cotton features. Advice all matters.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION AND MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

—:o:—

MR J L. DESAI RETIRES IN FAVOUR OF MR. HAJI

Mr. Jinnabhai L. Desai who was one of the the candidates for the election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. S. N. Haji and has addressed the following letter to his electors:—

"As you must have been aware by this time four candidates are contesting for one seat in the University Senate from our Chamber. Of these I had the honour to be one but I find that in view of the services rendered to the Indian mercantile and commercial interests by Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., with special reference to the Indianisation of our Mercantile Marine I think it not in the best interests of our Chamber to stand in Mr. Haji's way. Mr. Haji has had academic work to his credit both in the College and in the Senate and his presence in the Senate will also be calculated to promote the interests of Indianisation of officers in the Mercantile Marine: so that the day we are able boast of of a Mercantile Marine of our own we should not be in the position of being stranded for want of duly qualified officers to take charge of that Marine. As you must also be aware the "S.S. Dufferin" which is a training ship for such officers has already had its final examination recognised as equal to the University Matriculation Examination and in the establishment of this Training Ship Mr. Haji has had a good share. The same energy and enthusiasm for the cause will be taken by Mr. Haji if he is elected to the Senate so that he will widen the engineering faculty in he University so as to justify the rapid service of Indianisation expressed above.

In view of this I trust you will understand the high motives with which I have decided to stand aside in favour of Mr. Haji and I would take it as a personal favour to myself as well as the earnest recognition of the cause we have all at heart if you will kindly record your vote in Mr. Haji's favour.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK MAY.

The New York Market was Closed.

LIVERPOOL

	Feb. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.32
To-day's Opening Rate	10.33
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.35
Difference	+.03
Broach Expectations	Rs. 356 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 22.
Silver Ready	25 12 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 22.
1st Settlement	58 7 0
2nd Settlement	58 12 0

PRIVATE CABLES.

Private Cable:—

Market quiet and Featureless. Near months transferred to distant deliveries. Trade and speculation unwilling to follow advance. Spinners Margins narrow. Cold weather some parts South delaying farm work. Expect no material change in Acreage. Present prospects slight reductions in Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, increase one to three per cent Arkansas and Louisiana. Expect three per cent increase Oklatoma Texas. Market depends March notices. If not readily absorbed believe further decline possible.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market was due to open unchanged but it opened steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points with March 10.19 May 10.53 and July 10.35. There was considerable demand for near delivery and prices registered a sharp rise of 10 points Spot Cotton was also in good demand and prices improved 7 points and closed at 10.49. Distant deliveries were rather neglected and closed at a small rise closing quotations were as under:—

February	10.22+.10
March	10.23+.05
April	10.38+.04
May	10.35+.03
June	10.35+.03
July	10.35+.03
August	10.35+.03
September	10.28+.03
October	10.29+.02
November	10.35+.01
December	10.35+.01
January	10.24+.01
February	10.23 unchanged

DR. MEISHERI'S DENIAL

With reference to the report published in the Press that a Pathan, after murdering a Hindu near the Umerkhadi Post Office was gloating over the foul deed and that he was throwing out a challenge to be arrested and that a Bhatia Hon. Presidency Magistrate did not grant permission to the military picket to shoot this Pathan. Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri writes that during the time that he was on duty as a Honorary Magistrate during the riots no occasion arose for him to give orders to fire nor was he ever asked by the military to give such order on any occasion.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

APPRECIATION OF THEIR SPLENDID WORK

All Volunteers working under the City Peace Committee are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Municipal Office on Sunday, the 24th Feb. at 8 A.M. (S.T.) when the Chairman and Members of the Central Executive Committee will express their thanks to the Volunteers for the splendid work done by them.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY MUSIC CLASS AT VILLE PARLE.

The weekly music class at Ville Parle will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at Thosai's New Hanuman Mandir between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., Broker Laxmanrao Chaban and his assistant Pt. Vijheshwar Sastri will go through a programme of Indian music after the lessons are over.

"VASANTSOTSAVA" AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Friends' Union, Vile Parle the "Vasantsotsava" will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Bungalow of Mr. Nathalal Khandwala.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails ffrom Austrain via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 24th instant.

MATUNGA YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, the National Flag Hoisting, ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday., at Lakhamsi Nepoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. at 8 a.m. (S. T.). All the members and the public are requested to attend.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Razimak":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Razimak", will sail to-day at about (7 p.m.) from Bellard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S.S. "Resolute":—The Volkert Bro.'s steamer "Resolute", 9,431 tons, Captain F. Kruse, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with American Tourists.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Ellora" from Mombasa is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 27th instant and will be berthed at No. 18, Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

From March 1st daily letter telegrams for Austria, routed via Eastern-London Marconi will be accepted under usual conditions at five annas per word, subject to the minimum charge of 20 words.

Telegraphic communication with Iraq is now restored and normal working resumed.

"DIL PAZIR".

The Variety Entertainment in aid of the Girl Guides Fund, Bombay Division, and the Street Blind Women of Bombay, which was postponed owing to the Riot has been fixed for the 1st of March at the Royal Opera House at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Tickets purchased for the show on the 21st will hold over for the show on the 1st.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p'm. (S. T.). The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS OF CONGRESS.

The Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, writes from Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore:—

"It is notified for the information of all concerned that the telegraphic address of the Reception Committee 44th Session of the Indian National Congress has duly been registered and it is "Congress" which is to be used in all telegraphic communications by them."

"G" WARD D. C. C.

The Council meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. in the above committee's office.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. Mangeshrao Krishna Telang will given a musical entertainment on the "Been" or "Vena" at the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Saturday), at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), and a short discourse on the "Beauty of Indian Music". Members are requested to be present with friends.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

In persuance to the appeal of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, there will be a National Flag Saiutation on to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Congress House. All the Congress Members, Captains of all the National Volunteer Corps with their Volunteers are requested to attend the function presisely at 8 a.m. (S. T.). Prominent Leaders of the City are going to attend.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINKLER.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1929.

"It is imperative that steps should be taken at once to end all this foolish and mischievous feeling which is alienating the United States from Great Britain"—Thus the Right Honourable Ramsay MacDonald, Premier-to-be soon again of Britain in a thunderous philippic in the American "Nation" against mischief-mongers who would break the happy Anglo-Saxon family separated only by the "Herring Pond."

* * * *

Why cannot the Right Honourable gentleman end "all this foolish and mischievous feeling" in Britain against the natural and just aspirations of Indians to be free and equal partners in the British Commonwealth? But no, he wants to stand well with the "governing classes" of Britain and assure them that under a Labour Government the British Empire will be safe.

* * * *

The perusal of Anglo-Indian journals would lead one to imagine that in India it is only the wretched "half-educated Babus" who want independence, whereas the "dumb millions" who look to the British for safety to obtain their livelihood are not concerned about any such "fads".

* * * *

But Anglo-India has received a bombshell in the maladroit remark of the writer of "Calcutta Notes" in the February issue of "India," a jingo periodical, published in London which gives monthly solace to retired "boxwallahs."

* * * *

Commenting upon the Calcutta Congress session, he remarks "there is, of course, a great deal of oratory going on, but it leaves the larger world of those who are not politicians untouched. Certainly it kept no one from the races yesterday. The masses may want dumb independence and not dominion status, but anyhow they want a good tamasha at times, and enjoy the Viceroy's Cup with even greater emotions than they showed at the entry of the Congress President."

* * * *

I presume the emotions of the masses who had lost in the race for the Cup must not have been pleasant, but when the writer asserts that the Indian masses want independence, what an awkward departure he makes from traditional Anglo-Indian theory. The truth will out—even in the least likely place.

* * * *

Wife (showing husband expensive fur coat):—"One really can't help but feel sorry for the poor thing that was skinned for this."

Husband.—"I do appreciate your sympathy, my dear."

AT THE OPERA

BENNO MOISEIWITSCH'S FAREWELL.

Benno Moiseiwitsch gave his farewell recital on Friday evening at the Royal Opera House where a huge crowd assembled to enjoy music which was worthy of the occasion. The famous pianist has been delighting lovers of music for the past few days, and without exception there has always been a packed house to appreciate his efforts. Though it would be invidious to praise Moiseiwitsch, yet this is a tribute to one who is admittedly regarded as one of the foremost masters of the instrument.

As has been remarked before the Opera House is scarcely a suitable place for a performance of this sort, there being far too many street noises which serve to distract the attention where most of it should be concentrated; but it speaks worlds for Moiseiwitsch that he should be able to grip his audience in such an environment.

Encouragement there was for him in plenty the crowd appreciating his efforts in no unsertain manner, but sometimes this was misguided, notably after the Agitato movement of Chopin's Sonata in B. Flat Minor Op. 35 when a storm of applause broke out even before the last note had been played. Without waiting for this to subside Moiseiwitsch tactfully proceeded with the Scherzo, and this had the desired effect, for there were no more interruptions during the remainder of the Sonata.

Perhaps it would be bold to say that Moiseiwitsch studies his audience and plays to their humour. When he began his recital with Hummell's Rondo in E. Flat Major nobody seemed to be prepared for it. But Scarlatti's Pastorale et Capriccio with its simplicity and innocence warmed up matters and Mendelssohn's brilliant Rondo Capriccioso, following this, evoked a hearty encore.

Next came Chopin's share in the recital. The two Etudes which headed the list were obviously intended to bring out the technique of the player, and here a worthy composer entered for a performer after his own heart. There was ample scope for Moiseiwitsch to display that control and technique which is characteristic of him. The Nocturne in E. Minor was typically Chopin with his embellishments and fineries. Then came the famous Sonata in B Flat Minor Op. 35 which was primarily played in honour of the anniversary of the birth of the composer. From the "Grave" and "Scherzo" the performer swept his listeners into the grand "Marche Funebre" with all its majesty, and this was undoubtedly the hit of the evening. The piano fairly spoke out its message and the audience sat entranced. It was beautiful.

The final part of the recital was indeed well chosen, all the items being familiar and appealing strongly to a crowd who were by now thoroughly warmed up. A stately Spanish Dance gave place to Schumann's dainty "Traumerie." Saint-Saens' Bouree was unique inasmuch as Moiseiwitsch played the entire piece with his left hand, which, however, did not prevent him from imparting that fullness of tone required. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" provided a splendid ending to an altogether wonderful performance, and this also was in honour of another anniversary, that of the wedding of the pianist. The audience, who had so far controlled themselves, now fairly let themselves go and encore followed encore. Moiseiwitsch responded with the "Musical Box" and Rachmaninoff's Prelude. But despite this it was obvious that the crowd wanted more of him. It will be a long time before Bombay will get the opportunity of such another musical feast.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

—:o:—

BIG MEETING—5TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE TOWN PLATE. Division II. 2-15 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLIE	1
SAIFULZAMAN	2
PRINCE EDWARD	3

THE STAND PLATE. Division II. 2-45 p.m.

EASTERN BLOOM	1
SIR TRISTAM	2
EASTERN ESSEX	3

THE MORLAND PLATE. 3-15 p.m.

HIGHNESS	1
THE TYPHOON	2
MOUNT ARGOS	3

THE STAND PLATE. Division I. 3-45 p.m.

CHARMAINE	1
THE MONK	2
LADY THEO	3

THE LLOYD HANDICAP. 4-15 p.m.

WRIGLEY'S GUM	1
SUNNYVILLE	2
CALCUTTA	3

THE TURF CLUB CUP. 4-45 p.m.

HILALUZZAMAN	1
ROYAL	2
SARSAM	3

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. 5-20 p.m.

IT SNOWS	1
VIJAYA KUMAR	2
TRISTAN	3

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. 5-50 p.m.

VESINGTON PLANET	1
PALANG	2
WOOER	3

THE TOWN PLATE. Division I. 6-20 p.m.

ZEEBAR	1
RADHA'A	2
DHIDHA'A	3

MUMTAZ BEGUM AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

—:o:—

Mumtaz Begum of the Bawla case fame who once enjoyed royal favours as the favourite mistress of Sir Tukoji Rao, Ex-Maharajah of Indore, adds a new chapter to her life by beginning her career as a Stage-Singer with the two concerts which she is giving at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

Mumtaz Begum who is only 25 years of age is passionately fond of singing. "Now that I am free from domestic and other worries" she said in an interview for the Press, "I wish to resume the profession of my family for which I had hitherto no opportunities except for one year prior to my becoming the mistress of Sir Tukoji Rao.

At her two concerts in Bombay, Mumtaz will give a selection from her repertoire of Urdu Persian and Marathi songs.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1929.

NADIR KHAN'S MISSION.

—:o:—

The British Government and the Government of India have rightly declared that they will adopt a policy of neutrality so far as the present internal situation in Afghanistan is concerned. But their attitude as regards the recognition of King Amanullah is inexplicable. They were perfectly justified in withholding recognition when he abdicated the throne. But as soon as he rescinded his abdication statesmanship as well as diplomatic propriety demanded resumption of relationship with his Government at Kandahar. In the House of Commons in reply to a question Sir Austen Chamberlain stated on Wednesday that he understood that Amanullah had expressed his willingness to receive foreign diplomatic representatives at Kandahar but the Government did not propose to move its mission there. Such treatment of a request made by one who is recognised by at least a large portion of Afghanistan as the rightful king and whose restoration to complete sway over his country is prayed for by the entire people of India both Hindus and Muslims—whose sentiments must weigh with the authorities—is most discourteous and diplomatically indefensible. If the British Government follow to the letter their policy of neutrality, why is the British Legation still permitted to remain in Kabul where the usurper Bachha-i-Saqqa holds uncertain sway?

The attitude of the British Press and its gramophone in this country the Anglo-Indian Press is one of ill-disguised hostility to Amanullah and it is best summed up in the following extracts from an article by General Macmunn: "Now that the somewhat arrogant and very self-sufficient young man King Amanullah has come to earth some of us are humane enough to mutter the old adage 'Scornful cats eat horrid mice'." Could vulgarity further go? Coming nearer home, the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" have been carrying on a subtle propaganda against Amanullah for reasons which need not be mentioned. They have even the temerity in effect to ask the people of India not to give expression to their sympathy with Amanullah. For forsooth the expression of such sympathy endangers the lives of foreigners—and particularly Indians—in Kabul as though Bachha-i-Saqqa did not already know that the people of India regarded him as an unwelcome usurper of the Kabul throne! The propaganda has also taken the more reprehensible form of circulating mischievous forecasts of the intention of General Nadir Khan with a view to damn the cause of Amanullah. Writing about him the "Times of India" said in its issue of yesterday: "He may come to terms with either Bachha-i-Saqqa or Amanullah but it is more than likely that he will push on to Kabul in the hope of proclaiming himself Amir. He has many things in his favour—a great military reputation, indubitable orthodoxy and kinship with the Royal House." And the "Evening News" goes further and assumes that Government have given the General "a plain hint that any propaganda on his part while he is on Indian soil would be regarded with grave displeasure by the Government." What is the meaning of this impotent fury and this gratuitous insolence towards a distinguished guest in India? Obviously the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" do not want Amanullah to regain his control in Kabul. The "Evening News" was not prepared for the patriotic utterance of General Nadir Khan. It had looked forward to exploit Nadir Khan's return to provide to the world the advent of a new claimant to the Kabul throne. It is disappointed to find in Nadir Khan a true patriot. "My relatives and myself," the General has declared, "have no wish to govern Afghanistan nor to lay any claim to its throne." "Our absolute desire," he continues, "is for immediate peace and cessation of all strife. We only wish to offer our services and our counsel to Afghanistan so that ceasing our personal differences we may unify to promote the honour of our country and free it from its present internal dissensions."

With characteristic insight and vision General Nadir Khan has correctly diagnosed the situation in his country. It is the result of cruel misunderstandings. The people of Afghanistan had no desire to dethrone Amanullah because they knew that it was Amanullah who had secured the independence of their country and raised its status in the comity of Nations. There was, indeed, a certain volume of discontent with the pace of his reforming tendencies. But if Amanullah erred, he erred on the right side. He has now declared his intention of hastening slow. If there is any single Afghan, who can bring home these facts to his countrymen and induce the warring elements to place the independence and welfare of their country above all personal considerations, it is General Nadir Khan. There is one significant sentence in the statement which he has issued which deserves more than passing notice. He and his brothers have come to offer their services in the cause of peace and unity in Afghanistan so that, as he says, "we may lay the foundation of a beneficent Mahomedan Government strong enough to guarantee the peace and independence of Afghanistan." Bachhai-Saqqa with the help of the Mullahs and their friends may establish a Mahomedan Government in Afghanistan, but it will not be 'strong enough to guarantee the peace and independence of Afghanistan'." The issue in Afghanistan to-day is not between Amanullah's reforms and the obscurantism of the Mullahs but it is between those who desire to maintain its independence and the forces working against it. It is the singular good fortune of Afghanistan that its need has called forth the man who with a self-effacement which has few parallels in the history of mankind is embarking on a mission of peace and unity, with the confidence born of rare patriotism and rarer statesmanship. All India prays that Nadir Khan's mission will be crowned with success and that it will not be many days before the world will learn that internal discord and disturbances have given place to peace and harmony in Afghanistan under "a beneficent Mahomedan Government strong enough to guarantee its peace and independence."

A TALE OF WOE.

—:o:—

The Budget debate in the Bombay Legislative Council is an eloquent testimony to the distressing position in which the administration of the Presidency finds itself financially, through no fault of the people or their representatives in the legislature who throughout the Lloyd and Wilson regimes warned the authorities with tireless persistency against the danger of heading straight into financial bogs. But the replies of the members of the present Dyarchy to the criticism of the Budget proposals reveal that they are not in a mood to agree with the popular representatives that the financial position is lamentable. The Finance Member starts in his reply with a platitude, meanders into trite observations regarding the agriculturist's lot, forest wealth, departmental retrenchments "determined by mathematical rule" and ends his apologia with an epilogue of more platitudes. A pathetic contentment has evidently seized the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Desai. He told the Council that the Transferred Departments secured this year 35 per cent of the general revenues as against 32 per cent last year. This colossal rise of 3 per cent emboldened him to assert that it was useless to retain the impression that the Transferred Departments were "starved". It is easy to understand how the Bombay Dyarchy is a "happy family", when the ministerial half of it are content with so little that there is never any danger of their behaving like Oliver Twists. As regards the Minister of Education he had the hardihood to propose to the popular representatives, already thoroughly disilusioned about Committees—another Committee of the legislature "to go into the whole question of tapping certain sources" if they wanted an expansion of primary education. The members and ministers of Dyarchy are at one in telling the tax-payers of this Presidency "it is your money again we are after and we are not responsible for the mess Lloyd's and other follies have made of the money you gave to our predecessors". It is a demand which the tax-payers must categorically refuse. There is room for considerable retrenchment in the Reserved half of the administration and there is an imperative necessity for the Government of Bombay to reiterate strongly their demand to the Central Government for a just share of the Income Tax and Customs revenues.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

DIFFICULTY OF ASSESSING "RENTAL VALUE"

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE M. L.C.)

XIV.

In the Objects and Reasons the Note on Clause 3 (a) says:—

"The only way to obtain a clear definition of the principles of assessment is to affirm the proposition that rental value is the basis for fixing the assessment." Now the claim of rental value is based upon the fact that the task of Settlement Officers is made easy that it furnishes precise data and rental statistics are easy to handle but the claim of rental value can be attacked; as shown by Mr. D. R. Gadgil in his valuable pamphlet on two main grounds:—

I. Data of such values not numerous enough nor reliable enough.

II. Data we get cannot afford exact index of agricultural incomes or of agriculturist's capacity to pay.

The sample (small as are the figures collected as also number of villages from which collected), cannot be a representative one and typical of the whole group.

LAND HELD BY NON-AGRICULTURISTS.

The following table of statistics showing the proportion of land held by non-agriculturists, both by area and unmbers, shows that only a very small proportion of land is held by non-agriculturists and the numbers of such holders is also proportionately small. In other words, there are a large number of owner-cultivators who themselves cultivate their land the area of which is also very large compared with that owned by those who let it. Hence, the rents can only be of a very small proportion of lands in a group.

Table giving an idea of the proportion of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

Land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

Dists.	Areas in Acres. Held by Ags.	Non-Ags.
1. Nagar	2350627	379502
2. East Khandesh	1674822	238594
3. West Khandesh	1292608	193844
4. Nasik	1863928	343896
5. Poona	1743469	334655
6. Satara	1666552	95905
7. Sholapur	2149214	175819
Total Deccan	12757518	1762226

No. of Landholders.

Dists.	Ags.	Non-Ags.
1 Nagar	131353	15932
2. East Khandesh	116473	5771
3. West Khandesh	53750	3490
4. Nasik	110124	15226
5. Poona	140653	22899
6. Satara	207664	8642
7. Sholapur	94762	4457
Total Deccan	854779	76408

(X). Land Revenue Administration Report 1921-22.

RACK-RENTING.

Again Mr. Anderson in comenting on Satara Taluka Report himself expresses fear that improvement made on lands are not always excluded in previous Settlement Reports. Mr. Webb suggests about Man Taluka in the same district that the figures of rentals, where tenants are former owners should be excluded and goes on to say that their non-omission may account for the very high figures of rentals quoted in some recent Settlement Reports. When the position of the landlord is strong, rack-renting goes on, as admitted by Mr. Anderson and the enhancement of rent often bears no relation to actual income and yet in another place he argues that incomes vary in same proportion as rents.

INCORRECT ASSUMPTION.

This subject has been fully dealt with in the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Principal, M. T. B. Arts College, Surat, reference to whose articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" was made by the Hon. Settlement Commissioner during the course of his speech at the last session of the Council on the debate on the Land Revenue Resolution The whole of Mr. Anderson's argument and his quotation from the Report of 1840, assume that ample and sufficient data of rentals can be collected an assumption which is entirely incorrect. Further he and the Hon. Revenue Member tried to show that there was no difference between rental value and net profits. There is no attempt to say what the Land Revenue Assessment Committee's recommendations on this head are and what place it gives to rental value. It is assumed that net profits and rent are identical terms and, in fact more than one official member and the Hon. Mr. Rien have said so much in their speeches on the debate on the Resolution of 1928, on this subject. And this is what the Hon. Mr. Rieu, the Member in charge of Land Revenue says:

"The term 'rental value' is not the only equivalent of profits of cultivation but it is a term which it is preferable to use for the reason that it carries with it the implication of the method the only practicable and reliable method and the method always

Continued on Page 11).

Previous articles appeared on November 8-11-20, and 25 and December 4 and 28 January 4-8-11 and 15 and February 15 and 16 respectively.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

Myth of John Bull's Popularity and Prestige in the "Land of the Rising Sun"

(BY SCRUTATOR.)

The latest number of "The Contemporary Review" contains a most interesting article by an English settler in Japan entitled "British Influence in Japan", which throws a flood of light upon the supposed ascendancy of British influence in that country. The general impression of Britain's popularity in the "Land of the Rising Sun" is torn to shreds in the introductory sentences of the article, which run thus:—"The average intelligent Briton familiar with the main outlines of the history of modern Japan 'has at least one general idea about the country which is absolutely in contradiction to the facts', an idea that can hardly stand the test of three months' residence here. 'It is the illusion that Britons are popular and that British influence and prestige are very high. Exactly the reverse is true of the vision conjured up by such phrases as "Japan, the Britain of the East." In the back-ground of the vision there is an intelligent Japanese gentleman in naval uniform just like our own or nearly, listening smilingly and respectfully to the instructions of Big Brother Briton. From what one sees of present-day Japan one feels 'that the vision never at any time approximated to the truth, and for the present it has as much reality as the impression given by a Loti romance."

BRITISH INGRATITUDE.

The English author of the article in "The Contemporary Review", then goes on to describe the history of cordial Anglo-Japanese relations" which prepared the public for the first Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902", and how, "up to the war the picture was unclouded.....and since then there has been a steady fading of the rosiness of the tints." It began with Britain's disregard of Japan's contribution to the Great War. "Every thinking Japanese is of the opinion that his country entered the war in fulfilment of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and for no reason whatever. It presents itself then to his imagination as an entirely disinterested act, undertaken at considerable cost both in lives and material in fulfilment of an honourable obligation and entitling him to the gratitude of his aided ally. Not only do the Japanese feel that as a nation they are entitled to gratitude, but they even feel more strongly that they have not received it. They regard the attitude of Great Britain at the Washington Conference of 1922 as tantamount to the abandonment of the Japanese alliance at the behest of the powerful United States of America." Mr. Vere Redman, the author of the article, states how the British were "disposed to sacrifice without scruple an alliance with Japan"—lightly treating the value of their friendships, and "how ignobly the British, are more prone to refer to the benefits of Japan derived by participating in the war, in China and in her own export trade to India, than to the advantages which the Allies, as a whole, and Great Britain reaped from it."

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

Then Mr. Vere Redman proceeds to point out the last straw which broke the camel's back of British popularity in that country of the Far East. Referring to the construction of the Naval Base at Singapore, as an unashamed and indirect attack upon Japan, he sarcastically writes:—"Australia laid claim to our protection. How troublesome the family is to be sure! Emancipated Samuel has given his orders, and now the younger brother Digger is growing up and clamouring for the protection of his racial fetish. The orders from Canberra were obeyed no less readily than those from

Continued on Page 11).

Notes of the Day.

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Incongruous.

Sir William Currie's denunciation of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill at the British Chamber of Shipping has no new argument in it. In fact, British criticisms of the Bill seem to have somewhat descended from arguments to threats. "British commerce in India", said Sir William, "refused to be sacrificed at the altar of political expediency and would unrelentingly oppose any discriminatory action." Of this Indians are quite aware. British interests have always preferred sacrificing others for their own political and economic aggrandisement. And if there should be the least hindrance to that aggrandisement, they must needs rebel against the hindrance. But why affect virtuous indignation against imaginary discrimination and expropriation? Such indignation is rather incongruous on the part of those who with "No Discrimination" on their lips persist in maintaining the British "steel frame" in British India and a hundred other monopolies, political and economic.

Death Pangs of Dyarchy.

The vote of "No Confidence" carried in the Bengal Legislative Council against two Ministers is a remarkable episode even for that Council where Ministers come and go about as frequently as they do in the French Cabinet. Grave allegations were made against the Ministers, one of them being accused of the same practices and questionable views for which Robert Walpole is notorious in English history. It is noteworthy that the vote of censure was no part of obstruction nor was there the communal taint in it. A member of the Council plainly stated that the issue was neither political nor communal but purely ethical, that "they wanted to vindicate the honesty and purity of public life." The charges levelled at the Ministers were serious, and if even a few could be substantiated, they would reveal a scandalous state of things. The Excise Minister, defending himself against the charges of corruption and jobbery, said that as regards allegations of corruption, "the acts for which he was blamed were not his acts but those of officials in charge of the Excise Department"; and as regards appointments, he had only "followed the practice prevailing in the United States." Comment is superfluous.

Mandate in Perpetuity.

When after the notorious Versailles Treaty the League of Nations gave Britain and France vast areas of territory filched away from the vanquished Germans it did not expressly declare that these mandated areas were to be territories in perpetuity to the victors. But that such was the intention of the Anglo-French combination of statesmen who rule the roost at Geneva is abundantly clear now from the provocative speech of Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, who asserts before the East African Chamber of Commerce in London that the British tenure of the mandated territory of Tanganyika is not insecure and that it was being administered "as a part of the British Empire and would remain so." He is anxious to flood the country with British capital and Sir Alan Cobham promises him that "big men" in London will be ready to invest big sums for developing the land. The German settlers can look upon this prospect only as a big scheme to hound them out.

A Good Example.

From the fourth Congress bulletin issued by the All-India Congress Committee's Office we find that, in compliance with the resolution of the Congress calling upon all Congressmen to contribute a certain percentage of their income to the Congress funds, Pandit Motilal Nehru has paid Rs. 1,150 so far to the A. I. C. C. The President of the Congress has thus set a good example by promptly carrying out the mandate of the Congress. We trust that other Congressmen, in particular, the members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Executive Committee members in other Congress organisations, will as promptly follow the President's example. The Congress has undertaken heavy responsibilities this year and it is up to all Congressmen, rich and poor, to respect the Congress resolution and pay their quota regularly.

Tramway Fares.

The attention of readers is invited to the advertisement, appearing elsewhere in this issue, about the "concessions to the public", made by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, in the fares charged on their tramway system. Revised fares for certain routes are announced and the vexed question of the charge over the Gowalia Tank Road extension has been solved. The Company announces that in view of the depression of trade and considerable degree of unemployment, it does not desire at present to add to the charges payable by the public in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation and will, until further notice, maintain the present fares. We congratulate the Tramway Company on the public spirit that it has displayed in subjecting itself to this self-denying ordinance.

AT THE CALL OF FATHERLAND.

No Desire For The Throne.

GENERAL NADIR KHAN INTERVIEWED

Trust Me to do the Right, Says He to Khilafatists

BACHA SAQQA HEADING FOR A FALL

—:o:—

"Nothing but the call of Fatherland has induced me to undertake this long voyage. Myself and my relatives have no wish to govern Afghanistan nor to lay any claim to the throne." This was the gist of a brief, blunt, and patriotic statement made by Afghan General Nadir Khan who arrived in Bombay on Friday en route to Afghanistan.

"If you remember the past services of Nadir Khan to Islam and the country and if you still have faith in me, trust me to do the right thing," was the General Nadir Khan's reply to the Khilafat Deputation that waited upon him on board the steamer. Graciously declining the invitation of the Khilafat Committee to be their guest during his stay in Bombay Nadir Khan motored to the Taj Mahal Hotel. The General, however, in response to repeated and earnest invitation attended the Friday prayers at the Jame Mosque.

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General Nadir Khan arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind on Friday, accompanied by his two brothers, Mahomed Hasham Khan and Sshah Wali Khan. He had a long conversation with Mr Fraske, Under-Secretary to the Political Department of the Government of Bombay who met him in his cabin. Afterwards he received a deputation of the Khilafat Committee, headed by Maulana Shaukat Ali, and consisting of Maulana Irfan, Hajji Kumar Ahmed, Mr. Mahomed Baluch, M.L.C., Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaluddin, Moulvi Hamid Ahmed, Moulvi Abdul Rauf Khan, Mr. Zahid Ali, Haji Mahomed Ai Raza and other prominent Mahomedan citizens accorded welcome to the General and his two brothers, in the saloon on the deck of the ship. The General shook hands with all and embraced the leader of the deputation.

Mahomed Hasham Khan and Shs Wallikhan, who addressed the deputation in Urdu, declared that they loved India, because they were brought up in Dehra Dun. Their love for their Muslim and Idian brothers was unbounded. They were servants of Afghanistan and Islam. The country wanted their services during the present crisis and they were going there.

COMING BACK AT COUNTRY'S CALL.

The General declared, that he was in the hands of his Muslim brothers. Though the Khilafat Committee, he would like to inform every body, that after four years, he had come back at the call of his county which was rent at present by dissensions. The only thing that had brought him back was the desire to throw water on the fire that was blazing in Afghanistan. Nothing but the service of his country had induced him to undertake the voyage. He had no personal desire or motive. Any consideration for himself or his family, the General declared was gross selfishness.

He had received telegrams from Lahore, welcoming him and advising him to proceed to Kandahar. Knowing his country well, his first task would be to extinguish the fire that was burning. He might be trusted by his friends to choose any route he thought best. He informed the deputation that he would be leaving for Peshawar on Sunday and regretted that he would not be able to halt at Delhi as desirfed by Mr. Mahomed Ali, whom he hoped, to meet at the railway station.

The General and his two brothres attended the Friday prayers at the Jumma Masjid

THE CALL OF AFGHANISTAN

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Maulana Shaukat Ali who welcomed General Nadir Khan on his arrival on Friday, writes in the course of an article in the "Khilafat" "On reaching the boat we were informed that His Excellency was talking in his cabin with some Government Official. But his two younger brothers General Mahomed Hashim Khan ex-Asst.-Commander-in-Chief and Shah Wali Khan came and embraced me. They spoke Urdu well (the were born in Dehra Dun where their father lived with Amir Yakub Khan) they said: 'e love India because we think that Indian Moslims are good muslims and because we are neighbours. General Nadir Khan then entered the Salon. We kissed each other and I presented the members of Khilafat Deputation to him. He thanked the Khilafat Committee and Musalman for making him their guest and said: "I have been ill for the last three months Just now while coming from the cabin I have been so much overwhelmed with asthama that I can hardly talk. I was brought to the boat in Marseilles in a stretcher. Doctors have asked me not to move about. I would, therefore, like to am prepared to go with you but I want to take some rest so that I may reach Afghanistan. I would, therefore, like to stay in the Taj Mahal just for a quiet rest'. He looked really very weak and pale and I readily agreed to his suggestion. We were talking when he was handed a telegram from Lahore with the suggestion that he should go to kanadhar. He said that 'the first thing to do is to stop the conflagration in the country and the civil war and restore peace. The question is how to do it? This I would say to Muslims and friends that if they recognise the past services of Nadir Khan to Islam and country and if they have faith in me then they should leave it to me. "The last sentence he repeated two or three times. He was clearly weak and the voice was hoarse but it was apparent that he was intensely affected by the woes of his country and wants to end them at once. Although he is ill and a traveller yet attended Juma Prayers to avoid disappointing the Musalmans who wanted to see His Excellency is leaving for Afghanistan on Sunday.

GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

The following statement has been issued by General Mahomed Nadir Khan to the press:—

"The misunderstanding in Afghanistan which caused the present internal discord and disturbances are greatly to be deplored. If these conditions are allowed to continue much longer not only will the freedom and independence of Afghanistan be undermined, but these will endanger the peace of the outside world which it is the paramount aim of all independent nations to maintain, whether they are members of the League of Nations or not.

Despite my bad health, I return to my country as a loyal Afghan feeling it my duty with my two brothers Hoshian and Shahwali to render what services we can at the present crisis. It is my earnest prayer that the great God may save and keep Afghanistan free and independent country, happy in its relations with all nations, and to us may it be granted the power to give that true and proper impersonal service which our country needs.

Myself and my relatives have no wish to govern Afghanistan, nor to lay any claim to its Throne. Our sole desire is for immediate peace and the cessation of all strife. We only wish to offer our services and our counsel to Afghanistan, thereby, ceasing our personal differences, we may unify to promote the honour of our country and free it from its present internal dissensions, so that we may thereby lay the foundation of a beneficent Mohammedan Government strong enough to guarantee the peace and independence of Afghanistan."

STAYING AT THE TAJ.

General Nadir Khan and his two brothers are staying at the Taj Hotel.

"TRUST ME TO DO THE RIGHT"

—:o:—

NADIR KHAN'S REPLY TO KHILAFATISTS

Maulana Shaukat Ali headed a deputation of the Central Khilafat Committee

(Continued on next page.)

PEEL PATS PRINCES

—:o:—

Their Weighty Utterance

NO DESIRE TO TURN BRITISH EMPIRE UPSIDE DOWN

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Shipping Lord Peel referred to the satisfaction with which he had read in the newspapers that the Chamber of Princes had solemnly reaffirmed their unswerving loyalty to the British Throne.

At a time when there dins in our ears the loud and continuous cry for a change for something new, a new constitution a new relationship with this country, and even complete severance of any tie at all costs, we may well find encouragement in this weighty utterance of men who, while they have proposals of their own, do not on that account claim to turn the British Empire upside down" (loud applause).

Lord Peel urged that the well-being of India had never been, and he hoped would never become, a party quetion. They might differ in the emphasis laid on different aspects of the problem and approach it from different angles; but in the last resort the responsibility was shared by all, and it lay more heavily on those who claimed to lead public opinion in India. "No graver responsibility" concluded Lord Peel, "was ever faced by two peoples. I hope a solution will be found which will engage the hearty co-operation of all interests involved, but let us not forget our paramount duty to keep the scales even and see fairplay" (Cheers)"—Reuter.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN CHINA

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Shantung under Heavy Gunfire

EX-WAR LORD'S ATTEMPT TO OUST NATIONALIST COMMANDER

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Nanking.—Fighting has again started in Shantung which ex-Military Governor, Marshal Chang Chung-chang, suddenly raided by landing at Lung-kow, 90 miles to west of Chefoo, at the head of 5,000 men in an attempt to oust the Nationalist Commander and to gain predominance with a view to eventual withdrawal of the Japanese troops who are observing strict neutrality.

Heavy gunfire is proceeding 15 miles from Chefoo. It is strategically impossible for Government forces to attack Chang as he is protected on west by an estuary of the Yellow River and on the south by the Japanese military zone along Shantung Railway which the Chinese troops are not permitted to enter.—Reuter.

COLOURED PERSONS RIGHTS BILL

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LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cape Town.—The Coloured Persons' Rights Bill was read a second time at a joint ssesion of the two Houses by 75 votes to 68.—Reuter.

Robber Chief's Vandalism

PESHAWAR, Feb. 21.

Owing to bad weather and reported snowfall at Kabul, no aeroplane could proceed to-day for evacuation nor any is expected to be able to leave tomorrow or the day after. The evacuation which was expected to be concluded within the next three of four days has thus been interrupted.

A PIECE OF BANDALISM.

Herr Buch Holz, German Engineer in charge of the Darulanan Construction interviewed by the Associated Press was very much moved at the prospect of the magnificent buildings of Kasankalam and the Government offices, costing about a crore of rupees which had been under construction during the last five years, being destroyed by snowfall, if a finishing touch could not be given to them, which was a matter of great pity. The buildings were very nearly reaching completion and only about a few lakhs of rupees were needed for the finishing touch in the form of plaster etc. Which if left undone would bring all the buildings to utter deterioration by snowfall within a few years and Afghanistan would be deprived of these magnificent structures which would otherwise be a source of genuine pride for the whole country.

FOREIGNERS DISMISSED FROM SERVICES.

The sculptor Herr Eich Schmidt stated that he was thunderstruck when the new officer in charge of the Department appointed by Bachha-I-Saqao ordered the four unfinished houses which the sculptor was completing to be pulled down. All the Germans stated that immediately on taking the reins of Government in his hands Bachhai-I-Saqao ordered the dismissal of all the foreign employees and the confiscation of salaries already earned. Further representations, however were successful and Bacha-i-Saqao agreed to the salaries being paid up to the date of their leaving Kabul, as also travelling allowances. Bills were consequently made out, but no payments could actually be made as there was no money in the Treasury.

A conflict between Bachha-I-Saqao's men and the inhabitants of Chardehi a village in the suburb of Kabul, is reported though no details as to the casualties etc., are forthcoming.

NO CHANCE FOR BACHHA SAQAO.

Colonel Shankat Ziabey the Turkish Pdincipal of the Military College, devoted to training in riding, who had held the office for three years arrived here the other day. When asked as to his opinion of the stability of Bacha-I-Saqao's Goverament he said that the Government was sure to disappear very soon. As no Government headed by a Dacoit could stand the stress. The Colonel expressed his belief that Amanullah would soon regain his lost throne and power, as he was the real protector of his country and nation. His patriotism, sagacity and desire to serve and ameliorate the condition of his country were the admiration of the cultured. He said: "The clouds that have surrounded and overshadowed Afghanistan will disappear very soon and Amanullah Khan will emerge from his present position of wiser man bringing a new light and splendour to Afghanistan."

ROBBER CHIEF'S FOLLOWERS NOT BRAVE.

Questioned as to the strength of Bachha-I-Saqao's forces, the Colonel stated that the robbers and dacoits that were gathered round Bacha-I-Saqao were not brave fighters. In proof of the statement the Colonel cited a concrete example and went on to say that in the very beginning Bacha-I-Saqao invaded the Riding Training College of which the Colonel was the Principal with a force of about two thousand and besieged the College for three days, but was forced to retire leaving several of his men dead by only twenty-two inmates of the college and eighty soldiers. Amanullah Khan, concluded the Colonel, could obtain a signal victory with the help of a small army of faithful and loyal adherents.

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

Asked as to whether the Turkish Government had recognised either Bacha-i-Saqao or the Kandahar Government as the ruling authority in Afghanistan, The Colonel stated that he could not make any authoritative announcement on the subject as no decisive instruction had been received up to the time of his leaving Kabul, and therefore the relations of Turkish legation too were informal just as those of the other legations. The best way of helping Amanullah Khan at this juncture, concluded the Colonel, was to render him financial help and Indians should come forward with liberal financial help and pray for his success. The Colonel while rather pleased at the expression of sympathy with Amanullah Khan throughout India, fervently hoped that the Indians in general and Mahomedans in particular would open their purses for helping a neighbour sovereign out of his present financial difficulties.

The latest reports show that Bacha-I-Saqao is making arrangements for holding a big Jirga at Kabul just after the Ramzan and has sent round messengers to all parts of the country for inviting representatives of all the tribes to the Jirga.—A.P.

AFGHAN GENERAL IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Afghan General Nadir Khan who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the English mail, is "en route" to Afghanistan. General Nadir Khan is second from the left in the front row in the picture.

HEADING FOR WORLD WAR

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U. S. and Britain Drifting Away

ALL OVER SCRAMBLE FOR WORLD'S MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

That England and America are drifting towards a state which subsisted between England and Germany in 1914 and led to the Great War is the assertion made by by Mr. Victor Burger in the House of Representatives.

The only remedy, Mr. Victor Burger declare, is to review immediately the treaties which are provinf a menace to the work peace. Mr. Victor Burger further declared that there was no good in denying what was a fact, namely that United States was continuing to dislodge Britain from world's markets. But that would not prevent the United States from refusing to be bluffed out of claiming and obtaining freedom of the seas for her commerce.—Free Press Beam Service.

BENGAL MINISTERS RESIGN

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GOVERNOR TAKES CHARGE OF TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The following press communique is issued:—

The motions of no-confidence in the Ministers having been passed by the Bengal Legislative Council Nawab Mursharruf Hoosain Khan Bahadur and Raja Bhupendra Narayan Singh Bahadur of Hashipur submitted their resignations which have been accepted by His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency has assumed the administration of the Transferred Subjects under the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.—A. P.

FIFTH MEMBER OF RAILWAY BOARD

—:o:—

NATIONALIST PARTY TO OFFER OPPOSITION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The announcement by Sir George Rainy that the fifth membership of the Railway Board would go to Mr. H. Ayman and that Mr. P. R. Rau would act temporarily in place of Mr. Parsons when the latter goes on leave during the summer was the subject of comment in the lobbies of the Assembly. While the trend of non-official views was not made quite clear to-day parties are considering various methods of approaching the issue when it is raised in direct form on Saturday. The Congress party discussion resulted in a decision to make it a party question and that the party should vote against a fifth member. Dewan Chamnla"s proposition that this, being an appointment to an additional member tolook after the interests of tlbour, should not be made a party question was lost by fourteen votes to five. Other parties have not yet decided but the nationalist party will also vote against it irrespective of the character of Sir George Rainy's annuoncement of the personnel.

MRS. GRUNDY BUSY IN ENGLAND

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Home Office Ban on Novels and Poems

LADY NOVELIST SAYS SHE HAS USED WORDS WHERE OTHERS USE ASTERIKS

LONDON, Feb. 22.

That her work "Sleeveless and is a perfectly harmless book is the vigorous defence of Norahl James, an authoress in reply to seizure of the copies of her first work the police on ground of obscently. Norah James says that the only respect in which her book is distinguishable from other books is that she has used the words to convey her meaning instead of leaving asteriks that the reader may fill them. in.—Free Press Beam Service.

POEMS SEIZED DURING POSTAL TRANSMISSION

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Police have seized in the course of postal transmission poems of Mr. D. M. Lawrence author of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," which recently came under the Home Secretary's ban and copies of which were sent by the author from Italy.—Chatterley's Lover" were intended for private circulation only when they came under the Home Office ban. The poems were sent by the author from Italy.—Free Press Beam Service.

MUZZLING THE PRESS

—:o:—

"WORKER'S LIFE" COMES OUT WITH INCOMPLETE ARTICLE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

To-day's issue of the "Workers' Life" has come out with on incomplete article under the captian "Can Revolution come through Workers' Government, Britain s Example in 1926" It is explained by the Paper that it had to come out with the incomplete article because the police visited the office and interfered with the normal working of the Office. The incomplete article is made by the paper to be the strongest propagand against a police methods.—Free Press Beam Service.

AGHA KHAN LEAVES CAIRO FOR MARSEILLES

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Cairo. The Aga Khan leaves for Marseilles to-morrow. His health has benefited enormously by hts six weeks' tour of Egypt.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

KIDNAPPING SCARE IN BENGAL.

BANGALORE, Feb. 22.

Eleven persons have so far received injuries at the hands of excited Hindu mobs who have been seized with panic as a result of kidnapping of children now prevalent in several parts of the city. Four Mahomedans in uncouth appearances, three Hindus beggars dressed lige Northern India Sadhus and two police officers were heavily stoned and several hurt to-day. No complaints, however, have so far been lodged with the police.—A. P.

"SHIRRASISM" AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Three students of the Madras Law College have been asked by the Principal of the College to leave the College forthwith taking transfer certificates for absenting themselves from the College on the 18th February, the day on which the Simon Commission arrived in Madras.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Law College students held prior to the Commissions arrival in Madras it was resolved to requet all students to absent themselves on 18th February. The resolution was communicated to the principal with a request that he sh absence. The Principal replied refusing leave and warning the students of the serious consequences of their proposed action.

A deputation of the Law College Representative Council waited on the principal to request him to reconsider the matter but the Principal is understood to have replied that his orders were final. The Law College students met today at the Gokhale Hall and called upon the Representative Council of the College to wait on the Education Minister and the Director of Public Instruction and request them to reinstate the dismissed students.

Interviewed by a press representative, the Principal said that he has asked the three students to take their certificates and leave the college because they party in organising boycott on 18th instant.—A. P.

DON'T VOTE MORE MONEY

"Government Have Mismanaged Our Finances"

ST MP ACT EXTENDED FOR A YEAR

—:o:—

Swarajist and Nationalist Members Missing at Time of Voting

The Bombay Legislative Council agreed to extend the Indian Stamp Act Amendment Bill for a further period of one year. This Act was originally introduced in 1922 and from time to time it has been extended. This time it was brought to be introduced as a permanent measure but the official benches once again played the old tactics and agreed to the extension for a year only. The official benches had the support of the non-Brahmins, the Sindhis and the Labour members while many of the Nationalist and Swarajist members were conspicuous by their absence at the voting time. The Government had therefore a very easy victory.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Friday considered the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act 1922

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan introduced the Indian Stamp Act Bill of 1922.

The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act 1922 was passed to enhance the Stamp Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for four years in the first instance from the 1st April 1922. Bills making the Act permanent were introduced in the session of the Bombay Legisiative Council which met in February 1926, in February 1927 and in February 1928, but each time the Legislative Council agreed to an extension of the Act by one year only. The result of seven years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of Stamp Fees which is enacted in the measure and it is therefore proposed to continue the Act. This will bring the Act into line with similar Acts in Madras Bengal and the Punjab.

TEACH GOVT. A LESSON FOR MISMANAGEMENT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) opposed the proposition and urged the House not to encourage the Government which had mismanaged the finances of the Presidency. A large portion of the revenue was wasted by the Government and nothing was done for the trade and industry of the Presidency. He quoted figures from the budget to show that the finances were not so bad as to require the Government to make the Stamp Act permanent. All that was needed Mr. Lalji submitted, was an effective retrenchment in various departments so as to stabilise the finances of the Government.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S CHALLENGE.

He challenged the Government to certify the Bill, if they so desired but he appealed to the House to throw away the proposition which was not justified but was mainly due to the deficits sustained by the industrial undertakings. He warned the House that for the next 60 years the Presidency would be in financial embarrassment owing to their commercial undertakings and would have to pay for the follies of the disastrous undertakings.

A REMINDER OF GOOD OLD DAYS!

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) asked the Hon. Finance Member to refer to his speeches as a Nationalist member in the Legislative Council when all throughout he was the staunch opponent of the Bill. Now that he had become Finance Member he had trotted out the same argument which the Council was wont to hear since 1922. The Nationalist popular and real member of the people was now changed in official atmosphere.

THROW AWAY THE BILL.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay University) urged the House to express their views by voting on the bill by throwing it away rather than waste their time on speeches. It was the duty of the Government he said, to take the House into confidence and place the real position before them rather than depend upon the support of the majority of the official *bloc*.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) also emphasised that if retrenchments were effected there would be no necessity to make this measure a permanent one.

GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay North) said there were many ways of retrenchment in the Government departments, one being he submitted, was to abolish the Governor's Body Guard.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai (Bombay South) also opposed the Bill. He said the bill was brought again in the Council to bring it on level with other Presidencies. He asked why the Government did not introduce measures of public welfare as was done by other Provincial Governments.

SIR VASANTRAO PLAYS HIS ROLE.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar (nominated) supported the bill as he thought it would benefit the nation building departments of the Presidency. Mr. Nariman he said was anxious that officials should, of their own accord reduce their salaries. Sir Vasantrao asked Mr. Nariman if he had reduced his legal fees.

Mr. Nariman:—I also do free service.

Sir Vasantrao concluding, said if it was in the interest of the Municipal Corporation Mr. Nariman would have supported the bill, but as it was a Government measure he was opposing it.

IN NAME OF BALANCED BUDGET.

Mr. G. Wiles (Finance Secretary) replied to various criticisms and said if the bill was not passed the budget would not be balanced.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan agreed to appoint a committee to report on the question, and he also consented that if the first reading of the bill was carried he would accept the amendment that the Act might extend only for one year.

The first reading was then taken to a division and declared carried by 48 votes against 41.

In the second reading of the bill the Hon. Finance Member accepted the amendment of Mr. S. K. Bole that the Act may extend for a year only. It was passed in the amended form in the third reading.

THE COURT FEES ACT.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan then moved the first reading of the Court Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act 1926.

The Court Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act 1926, was passed to enhance the Court-fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for three years from the 1st April 1925, and if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary its life was to be extended. A similiar Act was passed in March 1922 and remained in force for two years ending 31st March 1924. The result of the last three years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of Court-fees which is enacted in the measure of 1926: it is, therefore, proposed to continue the Act.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) opposed the bill.

The Council adjourned till to-day at 10-30 a.m. when further debate would be resumed.

PERU-CHILEAN DISPUTE SETTLED

—:o:—

END OF HALF A CENTURY OLD CONTROVERSY

LONDON, Feb. 21

Santiago-de-Chile. Governments of Peru and Chile have settled the forysix year old Tacna and Arica controversy. The Province of Tacna now goes to Peru while the Arica port of Tacna goes to Chile.—Reuter.

TRADE BALANCE OF 1928

—:o:—

150 MILLIONS STERLING ON CREDIT SIDE

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at a dinner of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, said that the Board of Trade estimated the trade balance of the past year at approximately 150 millions sterling on the credit side.—Reuter

FAMINE IN SHENSI PROVINCE

—:o:—

Thousands Die of Starvation

GRIM STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Peking.—How a hundred families committed suicide in preference to starvation is one of the grim stories told by Mr. E. H. Oliver the representative of the International Famine Relief Commission, in reporting the conditions in the Shensi Province. At one point Mr. Oliver discovered two-hundred villagers huddled in a cave foodless afflicted by terrible eyesicknesses and awaiting death. He found whole villages without a single pound of grain, and the villagers were pulverising dried grass to make a sort of horrible porridge. There could be no spring harvest as winter grain had nowhere been sown. Seventy-thousand, out of a hundred and twenty thousand inhabiting one district were destitute of food and the remainder had very little. The local gentry had established gruel kitchens but this was a mere drop in the bucket. Tracts of land could be purchased for the price of one meal. There was hardly a draught animal anywhere all having been slaughtered for food.Reuter.

AT THE CALL OF FATHERLAND

(Continued from previous page.)

which waited on the Afghan General Nadir Khan interviewed after the ceremony to Maulana stated:—

On instructions from our President I sent a radio to General Nadir Khan on board the "Kaiser-i-Hind" was as follows:—

"Welcome. Kindly be Khilafat guest. Cable arrival.

In reply we received telegram as follows:—

"Arriving Friday accept with thanks pleasure of your invitation.—Nadir."

To-day a Khilafat deputation headed by Maulana Shaukat Ali, Moulana Irfan, Haji Kumar Ahmed, Badar Jehan, Mir Mahomed Baloch M.L.C., Haji Ali Mohomed Jalaluddin, Maulvi Hamid Ahmed, Maulvi Abdul Rauf Khan, Mr. Zahid Ali and others received General Nadir Khan in the saloon of The "Kaiser-I-Hind. Haji Mahomed Ali Razak was also there to receive him. The deputation was cordially received by the old Commander-in-Chief General Shah Wali Khan brother of the General Nadir Khan and Sardar aMhomed Hashaan Khan, younger brothers of the General Nadir Khan and Sardar Mahomed Hashim Khan another brother. They spoke fluent Urdu saying they loved India because they were brought up at Dehra Dun and had grown to love Muslims as their Indian brothers. They were servants of Islam and their fatherland Afghanistan. They were going there because it was in the throes of trouble and because their country wanted their services.

LET ME HAVE A QUIET DAY IN HOTEL.

General Nadir Khan was busy in the meantime in his cabin conversing with Mr. Freke who came on behalf of the Bombay Government, soon afterwards came to the saloon and greeted the deputation most cordially. After shaking hands with others he embraced Maulana Shaukat Ali and kissed him in the face in true orthodox style. Then sitting next to Maulana Shankat Ali he thanked the Khilafat Committee for their kind invitation which he was very glad to accept and that he now left himself in the hands of his Khilafatist frinds. As he had recently suffered from pleurecy he said he could hardly breathe after little exertion. It was apparent that he was very weak and needed rest. He asked if he could go for the day to a hotel and rest quietly which request was of course readily accepted to.

AT THE CALL OF FATHERLAND.

In the course of conversation he said, "through you I would like to take the opportunity of telling all friends who know me that they can rest assured that after four years of bad health I would not have returned to my fatherland unless I felt the weight of call of duty at this time of trouble of Afganistan. I come here only with the hope of being able to throw water on the fire that is blazing in my country and at the request of my countrymen. Nothing but my earnest desire to of service to Islam and fatherland could have brought me back. I have no personal motive. I have sacrificed consideration of my ill health and my family as gross selfishness. I have received telegrams (showing one in his hand from Lahore). They welcome me and also advice me to go to Kandahar. I think my frends should trust me and when I say that I know my country well and our first consideration is to extinguish the fire which is raging there. I may be trusted to chose any route I think best and friends should truts me.

WHAT IS THE ISLAMIC INJUNCTION?

Maulana made a request that after rest he may attend to-day's Friday prayers so that thousands of people who are anxious to see him might have an opportunity. He immediately turned to Maulana Irfan who was one of the deputationists and asked him what is the order of Islamic Law was for him under the circumstances Maulana Irfan replied that Friday prayers were not compulsory on travellers and invalids but Mussalmans were anxious to see him and he should not disappoint them if possible. At this, Shah Wali Khan brother of Nadir Khan intervened and said "yes" we should attend. So he consented. At Maulanas request he would be, staying in Bombay till Sunday.

Maulana Mahomed Ali had sent a telegram to Nadir Khan to halt at Delhi but he has telegraphed regretting his inability to do so and that he would like to meet Maulana Mahomed Ali at the Delhi railway station.—A. P.

DRIFTING TOWARDS RAPID RUIN

—:o:—

BACHA-I-SAQQA'S DOWNFALL IMMINENT

PESHAWAR, Feb. 21.

(Censored.)

The latest arrivals from Kabul state that manuscript posters purported to have been issued by Amanullah Khan were posted in the mosques and bazaars of Kabul during the night between 19th and 20th February. The posters informed the Kabulis that Amanullah had forgiven all the faults of Kabulis who had proved themselves to be disloyal to him. A fervent appeal was made to the patriotism of Kabulis who were asked to be ready to get rid of the yoke of robbers and dacoits after Id when Amanullah expects to arrive in Kabul.

DRIFTING TOWARDS RAPID RUIN.

Bacha-i-Saqqa has also started a campaign of compulsory recruitment which has given rise to great discontent among the people. According to the German engineer, Herr Kutz, Bacha-i-Saqqa's administration is also drifting towards rapid ruin which, it is believed, will result in his downfall within a month or so when he will have to face a very difficult position on account of his inability to pay the soldiers whom he is enlisting with great enthusiasm.—A. P.

AMANULLAH PROCEEDS TO HERAT

QUETTA, Feb. 22.

It is reported from Chaman that on February the 18th or 19th Amanullah held a meeting with the leading men of Kandahar and announced his intention of proceeding to Herat almost at once leaving his younger brother Obaidullah and the queen mother with Sirdar Abdul Aziz in charge at Kandahar. This report, which still requires confirmation, is causing much uneasness especially in the trading circles and there has been a sharp drop in the rate of exchange of the Kabul Rupee A. P.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT KABUL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22

A heavy snowfal is reported from Kabul on February 20th and 21st. In consequence evacuations from Kabul are likely to be held up temporarily.—A. P.

"LANCET" ON KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The "Lancet" commenting on the King's progress says that improvement which is not slower than was anticipated should gather speed as it progresses. "Evidently a good deal of ground has been gained since His Majesty reached the South coast."—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN'S SPECIAL PRESERVE

"Indians Unfit For Railway Service"

—:o:—

COL. GIDNEY'S VEILED INFERENCE

MADRAS, Feb. 21

That the hope of stemming the tide of Indianisation that had set in the railway deparments in India which promised to oust the Anglo-Indian community from the services lay in greater unity of the Anglo-Indians, was stressed upon by Col. Gidney in an address to the Anglo-Indian employees at Perambur He said the railways in India were a peculiar heritage of the Anglo-Indian community, and but for them no phenomenal railway development was possible. About a decade or two back railway service was the monopoly of the Anglo-Indians. Indianisation had set in as an aftermath of the Reforms in 1919. He said Government yielded to the cry of Indianisation rather hastily. The Anglo-Indian community's future was at stake.

The Col then informed the meeting that their case had been fully represented to the Simon Commission and that he hoped much from them. Col. Gidney finally appealed to them to unite in a common organisation.—Free Press.

INDIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Sir K. V. Reddi Gives Banquet

—:o:—

GEN. HERTZOG'S ASSURANCE OF EVERY POSSIBLE HELP

"Heart The Only Real Sanction"

—:o:—

"COMMEMORATION" OF CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cape Town.—Sir K. V. Reddi gave a banquet, to-day, at Mount Nelson Hotel in celebration of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Cape Town Agreement. Among the guests were General Hertzog, the Ministers of Interior (Dr. Malan) of Labour, (Mr. Boydell) of Defence, (Col. Creswell) and of Posts and Telegraphs (Mr. Sampson) and members of the Assembly and the Senate.

At the outset, Sir K. V. Reddi read a message from Rt. Hon. Sastri saying: "Allow me to join felicitations on the celebration of peace between the South African and Indian peoples, and repeat my earnest hope that the Agreement will be kept above party politics and become consolidated and lasting", and conveying personal greetings and warm remembrances to the party assembled. Another telegram from Sir Mahomed Habibullah was read, which said: "Remember me to all friends assembled to-day to celebrate the second anniversary of the Indo-European Agreement. That you are having this function gives proof, if proof is needed, of the solidarity and friendly relations established between countries and Governments as a result of the Capep Town Conference. May the friendship of India and South Africa grow warmer and stronger every day." Both the messages were received with applause.

TRIBUTE TO RT. HON. SASTRI.

Sir K. V. Reddi in the course of an eloquent speech dwelt upon the numerous virtues of his predecessor. Rt. Hon. Sastri, his magnetic personality and services he had rendered to South Africa and India. He had a rich heritage from Mr. Sastri and he did not think he could improve upon it, but if he failed it would not be for want of trying. (Applause.) He hoped to invest that heritage in some profitable concern which would give good dividends to Indians in South Africa. In the course of his appreciation of the Agreement, he paid a tribute to the spirit of friendliness and generosity in which it had been conceived and to the breadth of vision and heighth of statesmanship evinced. "The people of my country and my countrymen here are really grateful to you and your colleagues." After rendering thanks for what had been done in Natal and for the introduction of the condonation system Sir K. V. Reddi said so far he had been acknowledging their indebtedness to the Ministers and their colleagues, but he would be failing if he did not acknowledge the manner in which the Opposition had assisted them and he tendered his thanks to that party. Much remained to be done under the Agreement, but this was a time for rejoicing and thankfulness and he did not propose to make any demands of Government. (Cheers.)

"DR. MALAN THE REAL CULPRIT."

General Hertzog said he did not propose to refer to the Agreement which he would leave to Dr. Malan who was the real culprit. (Laughter.) The Premier, after thanking Sir K. V. Reddi for his very flattering words, said no one present could but regret that their friend Rt. Hon. Sastri should have left them so soon. If ever he had felt spiritually connected with any man it was Mr. Sastri. He had proved himself to be of all nations. It was in that spirit that they could think of approaching one another, as nations, to the mutual benefit of both: it was in that spirit that the Agreement was conceived. The League of Nations relied too much on sanctions. The only sanction that they could rely upon was that of the heart. They had lost a good representative of India, but in the distinguished representative India had sent they would have a good substitute.

General Hertzog emphasised that the question should be looked upon in the first place as a practical question. No one could do more than the circumstances allowed. He hoped that Sir K. V. Reddi would find that what under the circumstances could be done would be done to assist him to obtain whatever was due to his countrymen. It was a great practical question, and only time would allow something to be done.

In conclusion, General Hertzog said he was always glad to have Mr. Sastri approach him on any question, and he wished Sir K. V. Reddi success in South Africa. (Cheers.)

CELEBRATING AND COMMEMORATING.

Dr. Malan said he rose to associate himself very heartily with the object for which they were having that gathering. They came to meet and hear the new Agent-General, and were glad to have met him. They had also gathered to commemorate the Cape Town Agreement and not only to celebrate the Agreement. The thing they had in their minds was the spirit which had led to the Agreement.

He hoped that spirit would continue in future. They appreciated that spirit, and desired to see its continuance. It was too early to say whether the agreement was good or bad. It must be judged by results. So far the agreement had justified itself, and so far there was no reason on one side or the other why we should not be fully satisfied. He hoped that that satisfaction would grow. He associated himself in the welcome to Sir K. V. Reddi who shouldered the very difficult task. Mr. Sastri had gone away with pleasant recollections of South Africa, and they on their side had equally pleasant recollections of Mr. Sastri who, to the fullest extent, had been the friend of all in this country. It had been a pleasure to co-operate with him. The Government of India had been happy in its selection of its first Agent-General, and equally happy in its selection of his successor. Mr. Sastri came to this country with readiness to understand and with the readiness of their side he thought they had a basis leading to continued friendship and hearty cooperation. Dr. Malan declared that the tremendous progress made during the last few years was very largely due to the fact that Mr. Sastri was here, and he had been almost a perfect exponent of the mind of Indians in this country. He was sure that the good work begun by Mr. Sastri would be continued by his successor. They understood a great deal more of the mind of India than they did before.

POINTS OF CONTACT DISCOVERED.

Concluding Dr. Malan said that the points of contact had been discovered and they might even go a little further than India was able to go. He hoped that the spirit which had borne such a good fruit would continue and draw together these two great countries and nations in future (applause).

Sir Drummond Chaplin said that the opposition was also sorry to lose Mr. Sastri, but it was unanimous in welcoming Sir. K. V. Reddi who also had a very complete understanding of their difficulties. Sir D. Chaplin said so long as they had men of calibre of Mr. Sastri and Sir. K. V. Reddi their difficulties would be understood and properly reported to the Government of India. He thought it would be of enormous help in dealing with the matter if they reckoned South Africa and India as parts of one great whole, and the fact that they owed allegiance to one King should help them too. He emphasised that on both sides of the House there was no desire to make it a party question.—Reuter.

TO-MORROW'S
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Contains
BEAUTIFUL SCENES OF NEPAL,
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HAVOC OF FROST IN GANDEVI TALUKA

Agriculturists Consider Situation

EFFORTS OF PRAJAMANDAL WORKERS

(From A Correspondent)

GANDEVI, Feb. 20.

Frost has done immense damage to the crops in this Taluq even as it has done in the other Talukas of the town. The Baroda Government has published a notification in the last issue of the Gazette to-day that the Government is instituting an inquiry as to the extent of the damage and will do the needful to grant relief over the signature of the Sir Suba; but the notification is too late and has lost all grace. The Sir Suba Mr. Nanavati toured over the whole of Navsari Prant in a day and a half only last week. I wonder what idea of the extent of damage he could have during such hasty motor-rides. The Gandevi Taluka for instance, was practically in charge of the chitnis as in-charge Vahiwatdar these last ten days both the Vahiwatdar and the Awal Karkun being on leave.

The agriculturists have everywhere filed their applications for relief and have been awaiting the Government reply. The agriculturists of this Taluka met yesterday at Dhanori when leaving and respectable representatives from over a dozen villages were present. Dr. Sumant, Messrs. Tahmankar, Rangildas Chandoriker and Madhubhai were amongst those who had come from Navsari specially for this meeting on behalf of the Prajamandal. The Taluka is divided into two groups of Baghayat and Jarayit land villages and those containing Jarayat land have been most affected. An inquiry showed that these villages will not render even four annas crops this year, the main crop being Cotton-Jawari and Val whereas they have already paid up one instalment of the assessment.

DR. SUMANT'S EXHORTATIONS.

After explaining the situation Mr. Tahmankar at length dwelt on method of preparing data for against the extent of damages. Dr. Sumant then exhorted the people to bear the calamity boldly and bravely and whether the Government officers institute an inquiry or not they must be advised them start taking out an "Anawari" through the agency of the volunteers and present their case to the Government. If the agriculturists themselves failed to do it, the Government inquiry would not help them much. Some prominent Khatedars promised to go round all the villages and prepare the necessary. The Central office will be located in Mr. Chandulal Jamnadas Handweaving factory at Gandevi and Mr. Chandulal will act as the provisional Secretary. An informal meeting of the workers is taking place to-morrow at the said office when a detailed programme will be discussed and work of inquiry started in right earnest.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from page 8.)

Washington, and Great Britain with the help of the British tax-payer, began the construction of the Singapore Naval Base. It requires little imagination to conceive the effect of the undertaking on the Japanese. Not even the ingenuity of strategy can conjure up any other powers against which British interests in the Pacific are "protected". Australian theories of the destinies of the Continent as a (white?) working man's paradise protected as long as possible by the forces of British Imperialism are not unknown to the Japanese, and it is not to be expected that they can do anything but resent this manifest arming of their former ally against them."

BRITISH MUDDLE IN CHINA.

"The recent development in China has shown that British and Japanese interests are likely to clash there, and this fact is the burden of frequent articles in the Japanese Press. The feeling is that Japan must expand her influence in China and that her only serious rival in this field is Great Britain. We thus see that almost within a decade the whole political structure has changed. There are now at least four sources of ill-feeling on the part of the Japanese against Great Britain, yet so slowly do currents of opinion and thought move between countries so far distant from each other, that 'the majority of well-informed people at home still seem to think that our political relations with Japan are on the same footing as at the outbreak of the war. They are not.' It is certainly true that there are now infinitely less grounds for political friction between the United States and Japan than between Great Britain and that country. This is the political back-ground and it is hardly to be wondered that in such circumstances our popularity with the Japanese is definitely on the wane."

BRITAIN REAPS WHIRLWIND.

Britain must reap the Japanese whirlwind of deep-seated resentment for first sowing the wind herself and the opinion on this British muddle in China, given above by an Englishman, settled in Japan and one thoroughly acquainted with the game of Western exploitation in the Far East, constitutes an eloquent commentary on the much-proclaimed cordiality of Anglo-Japanese relations. Mr. Vere Redman concludes by a warning which the Britishers would do well to take heed of:—"It is well that the British public should know what the real position in Japan is and be prepared for a future when Japan has passed out of the melting-pot and assumed a definite shape as a modern State, impregnated everywhere with American ideas. It is well that the British public should reflect that it is with this State that Great Britain will have to treat in the coming era of the Pacific, with this State that it will have to deal sooner or later when the time comes for clearing up the Chinese muddle, this State who will be, if she is not already, a sort of arbiter in the naval competition between Great Britain and America. It seems a pity that we can do nothing to leave our mark on her before it is too late." The author of the article bitterly mourns over the "definite passing of the popularity of English ideas in Japan and the complete replacement by the American." Our congratulations to "pole Sam and hearty sympathies to John Bull for what we have now gathered "Through British Eyes."

A BIG HAUL OF COCAINE

Ship's Captain in Trouble

SAILOR TELLS STORY OF HOW "STUFF" WAS PURCHASED FROM CHINAMAN

The Chief Presidency commenced the hearing of the case in which Captain William Smee, Master of the S.S. 'Canara' is charged with importing into Bombay from Japan 51 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 3,500 without license on Friday afternoon.

Mr. R. B. V[illegible] Barrister-at-Law instructed by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Rustom Wadia instructed by Messrs Crnigie Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors defended the accused.

A SUKHANI'S EVIDENECE.

Pachanelli Mahomed Shami, a SUKHANI of the S.S. 'Canara' deposed that he was convicted and sentenced in January last for smuggling two tins of cocaine into Bombay, per S.S. 'Canara'. Witness deposed that the Captain of the ship had instructed him to buy "any stuff that came in his way."

Witness inquired of Captain what he meant by "stuff" and received a reply that it was cocaine. In Kobe (Japan) a Chinaman came on board the ship and enquired if he wished to purchase soap matches or cocaine. Witness directed the Chinaman to go into the cabin. Witness informed the Captain who asked him to bring the Chinaman in his room. Witness enquired of the Chinaman for the rate of the 'stuff' and was quoted 10 rupees an ounce. The Chinaman demanded Rs. 2,000 for two tins and the bargain was struck for Rs. 1800.

The Captain opened the sample bottle and tasted some cocaine and exclaimed: "Bahut Achha hai!" (Very good!) The Captain did not pay the Chinaman in full but as the ship was going to Osaka, requested him to meet him there to which he agreed.

At the port of Samaran under instructions from the Captain witness tried to dispose off the 'stuff' but did not succeed. At Bombay he was asked by the Captain to see if he could secure any customers and for that purpose witness came on shore. In the course of his enquiries he came across two men who promised to purchase the 'stuff' at Rs. 70 per ounce. Witness communicated this to the Captain who gave his assent for the sale. Accordingly, an appointment was made for the next day, January 5, and the customers came on board at 4 p.m. along with two "Delhi" merchants who were represented to be real purchasers. Witness brought the 'stuff' from the Captain's cabin to his own and was weighing it out when Mr. Hudson and others rushed at him and arrested him and two other 'Sukhanis' who were helping him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

TENNIS

W. I. TOURNAMENT

RESULT OF FRIDAY'S MATCHES.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Fox beat Kamrudin, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Taleyarkhan beat Mrs. Jones, 6—4, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Chesney and Marshall beat Reed and Le Roy, 6—1, 6—3.

Garzdar and Dastoor beat Misra and Marks, 6—3, 7—5.

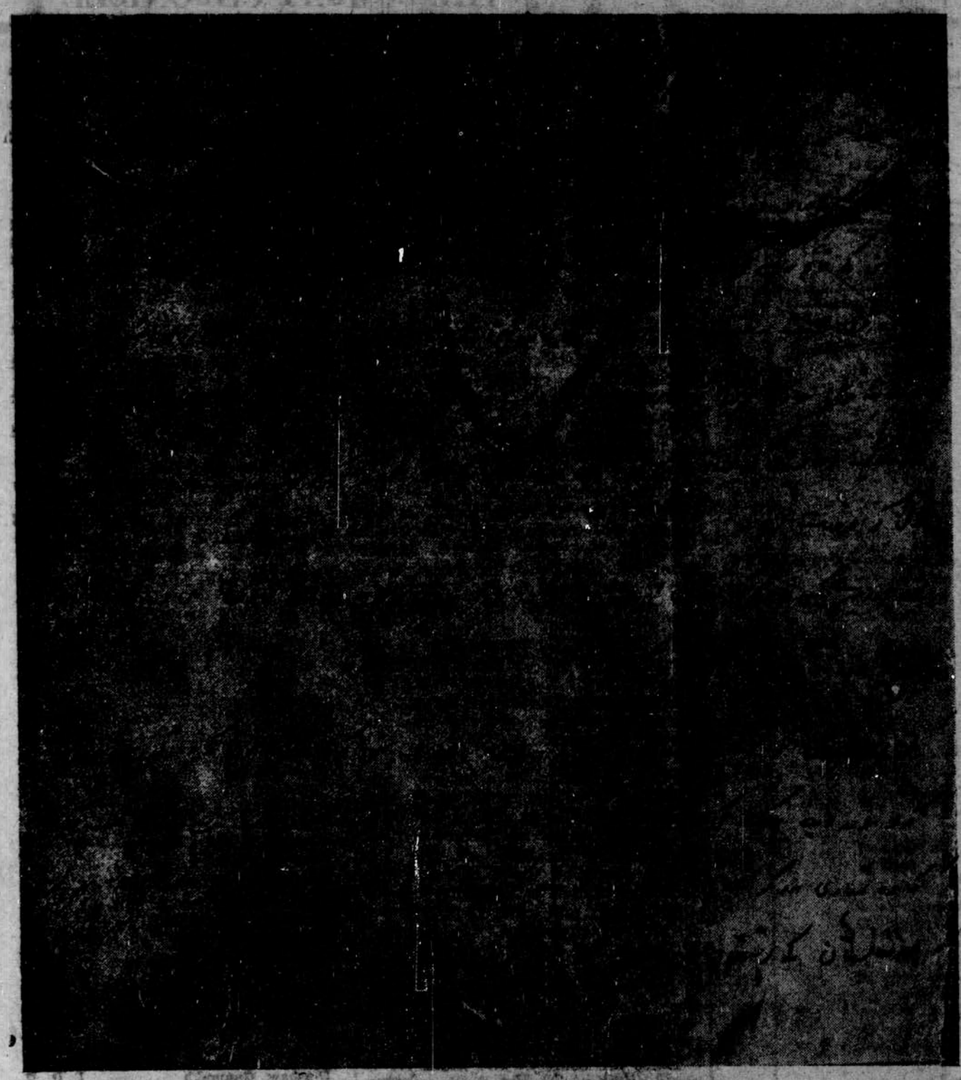
Take and Pereira beat Raja Iyer and Wagle, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller beat Vaoroji and Mrs. Row, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

Pitt and Mrs Proprietbeat Taku and Miss Stebbing, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

GENERAL'S STATEMENT TO PRESS



A fascimile of a General Nadir Khan's statement in Urdu handed to the newspapermen who besieged him at the Mole Station A translation of the statement appears on page 9.

HANDLING OF LIVE BOMBS

Personnel being Accustomed to Handle

PESHAWAR TRAGEDY ECHO.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A suggestion that dummy bombs should be used in aerial bombing practice was made by Major Hore-Belisha in the House of Commons while asking why live bombs were used when the disaster occurred at Peshawar.

Lord Winterton preferred not to comment on the particular aspects of the Peshawar accident until investigations were completed, but he understood that the authorities in India were following the general air force practice which was based on the necessity of accustoming the personnel to handle live bombs.—Reuter.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Referring to the suggestion made in the above connection by Mr. Pandya, I would suggest one more amendment that is urgently required to be made in the Act so as to serve the true purpose for which the Act is intended.

In making provision for giving full compensation to a workman for the bodily loss sustained by him while on duty with an employer, the legislature, I believe, never contemplated that the employee should be thrown out of employment after the compensation is paid even when he is capable and willing to do lighter work. But as there is no express provision prohibiting the employer from doing so, instances have been occurring where the employers send the employee away for good when the compensation is paid, even when the compensation is such as would not help him for more than six months, and the man is able and willing to serve furtrer and a good length of life is still left to be led by him. Consequently the employee instead of getting any real benefit from the provision of the Act, becomes a great loser, as he is thrown into a more destitute state, inasmuch as owing to the bodily defect he fails to get a job else-where and there is no other course left open to him but to beg in the streets.

It is therefore quite necessary to lay down a provision compelling the employer to continue the services, if necessary on a proportionate smaller salary, of the employee. It is hoped that those responsible will not let this pass unnoticed but will take care to protect the poor employees from their unsympathetic employers.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Budget presented by Mr. Pradhan raises many suspicions regarding the safety and solvency of the Presidency, which are particularly poignant in the matter of public borrowings, and the productive projects to be constructed therefrom. I feel particularly doubtful about the Sukkur Barrage, despite the special visit of the members of the Council and representatives of the Press stage-managed for the purpose only a few days since. I wonder, Sir, if you, during your itinerary asked yourself the question whether the Sukkur scheme is not likely to prove another Back Bay Bungle. I wonder, Sir, if you asked yourself whether the dispute with Dr. Mann, for example, was not something more than a mere matter of interpreting Government Services Rules. And, when I tell you, Sir, that we hear on very good authority that even the Chief Engineer in charge of the entire project seems to be seeking fresh fields and pastures new, of course, not necessarily because some future Nariman might raise another bogey in connection with the Barrage business, would you feel very much surprised? The high gods of the Secretariat seem to have ordained that the Harrison clerarchy and dynasty should be entrenched in the chief bastions of the P. W. D. Secretariat,—despite all the speeches and assurances to the contrary only a short while ago. The ex-General Member of the Bombay Government had assured the Council,—when it was a question of granting special allowance for service on the Barrage project,—that there will not be any playing or shuffling of officers disgracingly frequently, lest the latter should fail to acquire the needful experience for carrying out the project. It was only a short while ago; but people seem to have very short memories in such public matters. Will you, however, inquire, through your numerous readers, Mr. Editor, if the plot I have hinted at above is in gestation, and whether, if in incubation already, the Council will permit it to be hatched, with all the possibilities for mischief to the entire Presidency,—and particularly to Sind,—that threaten fresh, inexperienced officers being jockeyed into position, in order to make room for the hopeful of the Harrison clan in the strongholds of the bureaucracy. I shall be glad to furnish authority for my information, if the Council would desire to make good their representation of the public interests.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

MINISTER FIGHTS

The Nawab Musaraf Hussain, Minister of Education replying to the charges against him said that he was not responsible for them as the acts for which he was blamed were not his acts but those of officials in charge of the Excise Department. In the matter of appointments he had followed the practice prevailing in the United States. As to the charge of offering currency notes to a member of the Council he characterised it as an abominable lie. Why was not that charge brought earlier when there was a similar motion a year ago? He added that the other charges were false and there could not be a worse lie than the story told by Mr. B. K. Basu.

NO MINISTRY COULD DO BETTER.

The President intervened and the expression was withdrawn.

Concluding the Minister said that these allegations were made in the Council by the members because they were in a privileged position. He could defend himself if they were made in a court of law but Ministers, however, good and cautious, could be attacked in this way in this Council. Even if this Ministry was defeated the same thing would be said against any other Ministry.

Sir Abdur Rahim repudiated the assertion that he had recommended Nawab Musaraf Hussain to the Governor. He simply mentioned the Nawab's name with five others to the Governor but he told His Excellency that he would not get a proper Ministry and that Sir Abdur would not support the Ministry. He felt strongly that it was not desirable that this experiment of Ministry making should continue. No good purpose would be served by the Nawab if he continued in his office a day longer.—A. P.

A "DEPLORABLE DISCRIMINATION"

British Shipping Interests Perturbed.

ANOTHER HOWL AT MR. HAJI'S BILL

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping has unanimously adopted a resolution noting, with grave concern, the introduction of legislation in India whereby British shipping would be excluded from the coastal trade, expressing the opinion that such a legislation was economically unsound, and would be a deplorable act of racial discrimination and a serious blow to inter-imperial relationship, and requesting Government to take steps to ensure that British shipping is not excluded from trade on the coasts of India and Burma or subjected to disability.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR COAL INDUSTRY.

Sir William Seager, the retiring President, reviewing last year, said that clouds ranging over the coal industry were dispersing. Speaking from his intimate knowledge of South Wales trade, he was confident that we had touched the bottom, the output was now increasing and exports extending.—Reuter.

WANTED ALL-INDIA SOCIAL MOVEMENT

To Cement Inter-Provincial Unity

MR. YUSUF ALI'S ADDRESS IN LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the course of an address before the London Indian Majlis, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali dwelt on the differences between the provinces of India and suggested an all-India Social movement, to bring leading men of the provinces together in order to cement inter-provincial unity and make provincial autonomy a step towards national unity.—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 8.)

used by the cultivators landowners and tenants themselves of measuring the factor of profits of cultivation."

(Bombay Council Debates Vol. XXIII. P. 849.

MEAGRE DATA.

The confusion of thought exhibited in this statement has also been well laid bare by the same writer in his preface to the pamphlet and we would, therefore, not further labour the point than stating his conclusion that so long as the majority of revenue payers are cultivating owners as evidenced by all available means statistics cannot be collected for land which is not let. The extent of the rental value data is so meagre compared with the total area assessed, it is strange that officials should speak about the sufficiency anr precision of rental value. As for the Hon. Mr. Rieu's claim for accepting rental value as the basis that it is the only practical and reliable method, his reply at page II of the preface is worth being quoted: "Even if the rental value had all the virtues claimed for it that would be no reason to make it a basis of assessment. One may in this instance cite the procedure of the Burma Land Revenue Committee as the proper one to follow. They have considered the calculation of the theoretical demand and the determination of actual demand as distinct questions in two entirely separate Chapters. The Burma Committee themselves recommend a greater use of rental statistics in tracts where the large part of land is cultivated by tenants but they never thought of making them the basis of the assessments as recommended by the Bombay Land Revenue Committee. 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation would be the calculation of the theoretical demand: the determination of the actual demand made after taking the various factors they have enumerated into account." And as to the same member's complaint that there is no alternative proposal Mr. Gadgil points out at page iii of his preface that it is not correct. It is however argued that the Assessment Committee's proposals are vague, indefinite and illogical and there are defects in the definition of the basis of assessment, that they are not simple and precise as the rental value but you cannot lay stress on these when the problem vitally affects the poor people and is complex and requires more trouble to be taken. Hence all factors such as market value etc. must be considered to come to as far as possible a just conclusion.

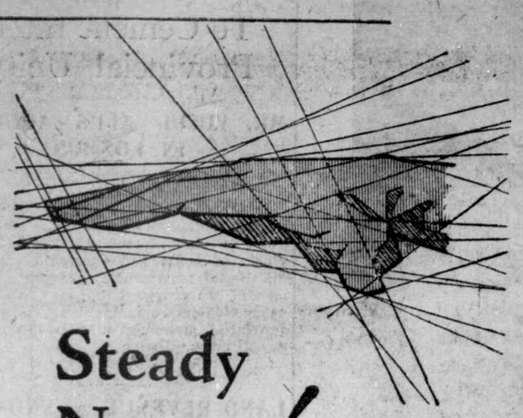
ILLOGICAL METHOD.

Again he says they are illogical because rental value does appear as the last factor in their proposals. True, it is so but that it is only one of the several indications and not the sole or principal basis which is a far different thing altogether. Again Mr. Anderson in his speech on Mr. Jog's resolution stated that the Record of Rights has now come into existence and that the difficulty contemplated by the Joint Report of 1847 has now disappeared and therefore, rents can be taken as the basis. Here it is pertinent to state what Sir James Monteath said in 1902 in introducing the Bill which afterwards became the Record of Rights Act in 1904.

"The utility of the record in administration will be in some respects not so great in this Presidency as in Zamindari Provinces, but in other respects it will be even greater. Subletting of land is indeed a departure from the Bayatwari System, and so far that system is maintained, rent cannot be the basis of the assessment. But the systematic registration of the terms on which such land as is held by capitalists is sublet will afford valuable indications of the incidence of assessment and will greatly assist Government in the proper regulation of it."

(Survey & Settlement Manual (To Be Continued)

Vol. I. P. 232.)



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A cool hand that quietens the tingling nerves, taking away that restlessness and imparting a feeling of steady health.

SANATOGEN acts like that. Slowly at first, then more quickly, the veil of fatigue lifts from your body, the nerves regain their poise.

Sanatogen is a real nerve-food; it is not a drug, but a tonic that feeds the nerves and builds up new strength. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived.

After having tried everything else in vain and then finding in Sanatogen the way back to good health, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, *the famous novelist, described Sanatogen as a*

"Wonder Worker"

Such astonishing results are the logical consequence of the health-giving constituents of Sanatogen. Sanatogen must do you good, you as well as the hundreds of thousands who are now its enthusiastic admirers. Why not try Sanatogen for a short period? Then you will know.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. Your health is certainly worth your giving Sanatogen a fair trial.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Make your teeth *stronger, whiter, healthier* with KALZANA

Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record": "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, calcium (lime) deficiency is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium (lime) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

Start taking Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS AND REFORM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The elections for the Bombay University Senate under the reformed constitution are approaching and smiles and scrambles for votes have begun. It is desirable that the candidates lay bare their specific learnings so that the voters may know what may be expected from them. If there is to be efficient reform in higher education the voters shall have to be more alert and exact. Unless the centre of vote be changed from personality to principles a mere change of hands in power cannot much await us.

It would not be too much to say that the "ancient regime" in the University has not succeeded in meeting the aspirations and needs of the people. It is nesecesary that Indian ideals and standpoints should find a more effective scope in our higher education. The following are some of the relevent issues to the electorate, on which hide and seek has gone on for some time.

Inclusion of the vernaculars as a compulsory subject in the arts courses.

Reduction of the burden in English which at present takes the lion's share (three compulsory papers) in the present art courses.

Establishment of the Faculty of Oriental Learning for a better and under study of the classicals as representative of our cultural forces.

Taking of adequate measures for providing for theistic attitude in higher education (to which end the Senate appointed a Committee).

Systematic and compulsory physical training of students.

Recognition and introduction of Ayurvedic and Unani optional courses in the Faculty of Medicine examinations.

Provision for the moral training of Students.

These are some of the main issues confronting us in the near future. We have been spoon-fed on western education sufficiently long. We wish to train our young men to be "young Indian" not copying young Europeans. It is not, I fancy, too early to make up now. The electorate must show that it means it if it does.—Yours etc.,

A. VOTER.

Surat Feb. 14.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES DECEMBER 1928

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The Supplement to the Indian trade Journal States that during the month of December, 1928, 73 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 321 lakhs, as against 70 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,11 lakhs in the proceding month, and 62 companies with Rs. 1,43 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 39 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 2,50 lakhs and Bombay for 7 companies with Rs. 30 lakhs. The largest floatation in December was "Cable", Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00 lakhs.

Twenty-one companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 2,32 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise become defunct during the month of December, 1928. Three companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 17 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st December, 1928, were finally dissolved during this months.

There was a net increase of Rs. 12 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of December, 1928.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with easier advices from tll quarters and there being great pressure to sell prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by one anna per cent all round. There is absolutely no fresh business doing excepting a few hundred tons o British Refined Sugar March Shipment at Rs. 8/1/0 F.B. Harbour by an European House and a few hundred tons of White Javas /July/Sept. at Rs. 8/1/9 F.B Harbour terms by a Native Importer. Regular dealers show no disposition to buy at present. There was a small business the Buying Back White Javts March Shipment at Rs. 8/6/6 F. B. H. in the early part of the week by Importers. Java reported a quiet market with more offering for New Crop with fair business doing. Calcutta and Karachi reported quiet markets with no business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 15th inst. a quoting 2,06, 2,13 and 2,16 for May and July and September reports lowest on the 21st inst. quoting 1.99, 2,07 and 2,18 for same position.

London Terminals reported highest on the 15th inst. quoting s12-3/4, s11/9d. and s12-3/4d. for March/May and August in reported lowest on the 20th inst quoting 12/, 11 1-1/2 and 12/ for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMD ready Rs. 13/8/0 12/5 F. B. Harbour stocks 230,000 bags.
,, Jany. Rs. 8/3/6 12/3 R. B. Harbour.
,, Feby. Rs. 8/4/6 12/3s. F. B. Harbour.
,, March Rs. 8/5/6 12/5d. F. B. Harbour
,, June Rs. 8/3/0 12/3d. F. B. Harbour
,, July/Sept. Rs. 8/2/0 12/2d. F. B. Harbour.
Browns ready Rs. 12/6/0 11/3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 15,000 bags.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Nurjehan with 34,000 bags Java Sugars.
S. S. Gazana with 48,000 bags Java Sugars.

The Morket has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—	Per Cwt.
Ready.	Rs. 13/7
Transhipment.	,, 8/4/3 F.B.H.
S S. Gazana Rs. 8/3 1/2 per cwt. FBH.	
Shipment January Rs. 8/3 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment February Rs. 8/4 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment March Rs. 8/5 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment June Rs. 8/3 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F. B. H.	
Shipment Octo./Dec. Rs 8/4 per cwt. F. B. H.	
B. R. Beet Sugar:—	
Shipment Feb./March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt F. B. H.	
Shipment March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. FBH.	
Tone:—STEADY.	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 22.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Tovo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In		
Standard	Per lb	1 3 0
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 3 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Firlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 m		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 3
LEPAD		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 6
MARKIN JAPAN		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
9898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 8 0
44000	,,	2 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
Yards 10		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	0 0 0
Moon	,,	0 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Maher	,,	0 0 0
Simplex	,,	0 0 0 0

THANKS FOR GIFT OF FRUITS

The Resident Doctor of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay, writes:—

"On behalf of the patients and the staff of this Hospital I thank Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal of Kalbadevi Road and Mr. Bhagawanlal Tribhuvan Vaidya, 62 Bazar Gate Street, for their generous and free distribution of fruits not only to the unfortunate victims of the riot but also to all the patients of this Hospital."

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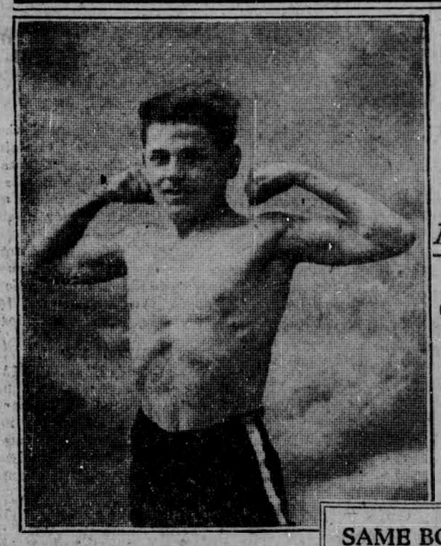

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

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Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, or all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

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Sir,
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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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FEVER CURE
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DACCA AYURVEDIA
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INDIA IN THE COMMONS

Afghan Affairs: Bomb Tragedy
Students & Politics: Detenus: Col. Lawrence

—:o:—

LONDON, January 29.

(By Mail).

In the House of Commons Yesterday Mr. Thurtle asked the Under Secretary of State for India if, in view of the fact that, during the rebellion in Afganistan, the Government of India on two separate occasions provided aerial transport for two ex-Kings of that country, he has any statement to make as to the reasons for such action?

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Austin Chamberlain:—The Hon. member will understand that it is my duty to answer this question. Ex-King Inayatulla was conveyed in a British aeroplane from Kabul to Peshawar and by rail from Peshawar to Chaman where he re-entered Afganistan at the request of the Ex-King himself and of the Amir Habibulla who asked His Majesty's Minister to arrange with the Government of India for this to be done in order that further bloodshed at Kabul might be avoided. The Ex-King's departure was followed by the peaceful surrender of the citadel. Transport by air was neither requested by, nor provided for, King Amanullah.

Mr. Thurtle:—Is the right Hon. Gentleman aware that this King was taking part in civil warfare in Afghanistan?

Mr. Speaker:—That point does not arise from this question.

Mr. Thurtle:—I submit that the point which I am making does arise. This was actually participating in civil warfare, and is it not a fact that by assisting in his rescue, we were in fact participating in the internal affairs of Afghanistan?

Sir A. Chamberlain:—No, Sir, The Hon. Member, if he had caught my answer, could not have formed that impression. Ex-King Inayatulla was removed in this way at the request both of himself and of the Amir Habibulla in order to save bloodshed in Kabul.

Mr. Saklatwala:—May I ask the right Hon. Gentleman whether the man Habibulla who was a rebel, in the act of rebellion, was in official communication with the British Government, and that the British Government were actually sending people to his assistance?

Sir Austen Chamberlain:—His Majesty's Government have carefully refrained from any interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Being asked by both the parties to give facilities for the removal of Ex-King Inayatulla in order to save bloodshed in Kabul, they thought it right to do so.

Mr. Wedgwood:—Considering the persistent rumours that obtain in regard to British relations on the Afgan Frontier, do the Government intend to make a full statement on this issue which is very important?

Mr. Speaker:—That does not arise out of the question or the answer.

PESHAWAR BOMBAY TRAGEDY.

Col. Howard Butt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he has now obtained a full report with regard to the bombing accident near Peshawar?

Mr. Hore-Belisha asked the Under-Secretary of State for India why live bombs were used instead of dummies in the bombing practice which resulted in the serious Royal Force accident near Peshawar; and if he will take steps to ensure, that in future live bombs are only used in bombing practice over completely isolated districts?

The Under-Secretary of State for India (Earl Winterton):—A course of enquiry was convened on the 24th January and was expected to report within a day or two. The result will be telegraphed although, but my Noble Friend has not yet received it. Meanwhile, I think it best not to make any statement.

Mr. Petherick-Lawrence:—May I ask, whether in the meanwhile, every step has been taken, by sending some British representative to attend the funeral or otherwise, to express our feelings with regard to the matter?

Earl Winterton:—Oh, yes. I do not think that it arises out of the question, but, from the information which I have received from the press, condolences have been expressed by a number of distinguished authorities including His Excellency the Viceroy, and every step has been taken to show the victims proper respect at the funerals.

Commander Bellairs:—In view of the misconception, like new cubism exists at the present time. The new trans- that will become more pronounced as at present a tendency in the industry easily operated of any system in use day style, is believed to faithfully re- ing, security-plate glass in all doors. windows and wind-screens and adjustable front seats—all were introduced primarily for the sake of safety and ease of control in operating the car.

Identical factors govern the motor- ists inclinations in other directions. The present-day tendency is to draw a clear distinction between style and many other things. A fashion may endure for a season or a year; a style represents a period and tends to permanency. The original design of the La Salle body was a decided departure from any which had been created previously and it included some of the most advanced ideas gathered from the various centres of the United States, in the East, the West and the South, and from the saloons of Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and other countries.

The new La Salle in its present-

LA SALLE PROVIDES MENTAL EASE IN DRIVING

—:o:—

There are two demands which car- owners of to-day make upon a motor car-they expect features of safety and case of control combined with style and luxury of appointments. As engineering research has revealed new possibilities of greater safety in the operation of motor cars, the public mind has naturally turned to these features. And with the rising demand for greater safety came two other demands of the same nature—the desire for ease of control in driving and mental ease in riding. To meet this demand General Motors engineers have concentrated on factor of safety in the new La Salle. That accounts for the introduction of new brakes, the most durable and effective and the most easily operated of any system in use at the present time. The new truns-

A GREAT BOON
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MOTOR-OWNERS

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If you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car

GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.

"Royal Saxon Motor - Body Polish"

Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.

SOLE AGENTS :—

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P. O. Box 1018,

CASE OF AIRCRAFTSMAN SHAW.

Mr. Thurtle asked the Secretary of State for Air how long Col. Lawrence who is serving under the rank and name of Aircraftsman Shaw, was stationed on the North-West Frontier of India; whether during the time he was stationed there he carried out the ordinary duties of his rank; and what leave of absence, if any, was granted to him during his period of service in this part of India?

Earl Winterton:—I have been asked to reply. As regards the first part of the question, Aircraftsman Shaw was posted to No. 24 Squadron Peshawar, from Kaiachi on the 26th, May 1928. The answer to the second part is in the affirmative. As regards the last part, I understand that Aircraftsman Shaw was not granted any leave while with the Squadron.

Mr. Thurtle:—Can the Noble Lord say whether the authorities at the time Colonel Lawrence enlisted, knew that he was enlisting under a false name, and if so, why they permitted the enlistment to take place?

Earl Winterton:—Any question as to enlistment should be addressed to the Air Ministry, but I believe that it is frequently the fact that people enlist under names other than their own.

Mr. Thurtle:—Is it a fact that they enlist under false names when it is known to the authorities that the names are false?

Earl Winterton:—As I have said, this is not a question with which I can deal—is is a question for the Air Ministry.

EXTREMIST PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne:—Asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the extremist political propaganda now being carried on in certain universities and colleges in India, the Government of India are taking any steps to prevent the delivery of addresses likely to incite the Indian students?

Earl Winterton:—My noble friend has received no information as to any systematic attempts to incite students to lawlessness, and is confident that, if anything of the kind is attempted, the Provincial Governments will take any steps that are desirable and practicable.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne:—Has it been brought to the notice of the India Office that lectures of the kind described in the question are being given?

Earl Winterton:—As the Hon. Member knows, education is a transferred authorities.

importance of the issue raised may I ask the nature of the court of inquiry, is it constituted by to the Air Force or the Military Force, or the combined forces?

Earl Winterton:—I understand that it is the combined forces, and it will be a court of inquiry into all the circumstances o

THE DETENUS.

Mr. Thurtle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he is now in a position to make a statement regarding the intention of the Government of India towards the men who are being detained, without trial, under Regulation III of 1818 on the ground that if they were released they might commit crime?

Earl Winterton:—No, Sir. The views of the Government of India, which as I stated in my reply to a similar question on the 17th, December, have been invited, and have not yet been received.

Mr. Thurtle:—Can the Noble Lord say when these views are likely to be received, and is he aware that these men have already been in prison for a very long time without trial?

Member the exact date when they will be received, but I should think comparatively shortly.

Earl Winterton:—I cannot tell the Hon.

Mr. Thurtle:—Are not the British Government ashamed to acquiesce in the prolonged imprisonment without trial in the way that these men have been?

Earl Winterton:—If I had the opportunity of doing so in debate I could answer the question very effectively, but the whole question appears to be controversial, and I do not answer it now.

Mr. Saklatwala:—Are not the Government of India strong and powerful enough to take such measures to see that, if those men were released, they would not commit crime?

Earl Winterton:—The Government of India are taking steps to exclude undesirables by refusing their passports.

Mr. Saklatwala:—If the Government do exclude undesirables by refusing their passports, why are they holding innocent people in prison without trial?

Mr. Wellock:—Are the releases already effected not justified?

Earl Winterton:—These particular men were not incarcerated under the provisions of the Bengal Ordinance, but under Regulation III of 1818. The whole question whether or not they should be detained in prison is being considered by the Government of India, and my Noble Friend will no doubt be in a position shortly to make an announcement as to what the decision is.

Mr. Thurtle:—The Noble Lord does admit that these men have committed no crime, does he not?

No answer.

The safety of the fully-enclosed

Six-Brake System

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New Ford

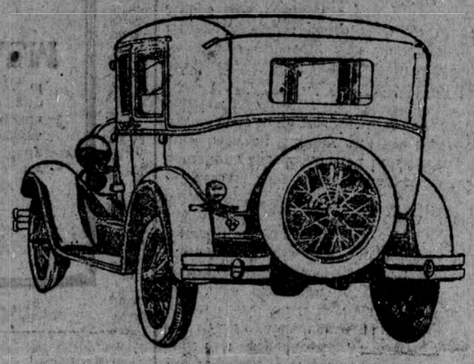
ONE of the first things you will notice when you drive the new Ford is the quick, effective, silent action of its six-brake system.

This system gives you the highest degree of safety and reliability because the four-wheel service brakes and the separate emergency or parking brakes are all of the mechanical, internal expanding type, with braking surfaces fully enclosed for protection against mud, water, sand and grease.

The many advantages of this type of braking system have long been recognized. They are brought to you in the new Ford through a series of mechanical improvements embodying much that is new in design and manufacture.

There is perhaps no single feature of the new Ford which represents such a decided step forward in motor engineering as the unique yet simple way by which a special

The new Fordor Sedan is beautifully and beautifully finished and most richly upholstered. You will be delighted with the generous room provided for all five passengers and the comfortable tilt of the deeply-cushioned lounge seats.



drum has been constructed to permit the use of two separate sets of internal brakes on the rear wheels.

The brake construction on the front wheels also is unusual. Here the brakes are fully enclosed without the necessity of a leather boot or sliding joint to protect the linkage between the brake rods and the mechanism on the brake plate. Such simplicity of design helps to insure reliability and long life.

A further improvement in braking performance is effected by the self-centering feature of the four-wheel brakes—an exclusive Ford feature.

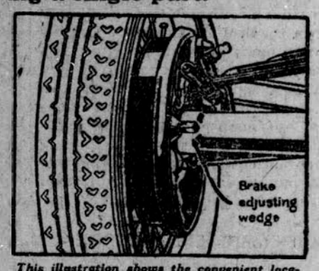
This construction brings the entire surface of the shoe in contact with the drum the instant you press your foot on the brake pedal.

An example of the close limits of measurement used in manufacturing the new Ford is found in the brake drums.

These drums measure eleven inches in diameter, yet they are held to within five one-thousandths (.005) of an inch—a remarkably fine limit on such a wide diameter. The plates on which the braking mechanism is mounted are of cold spun steel. All working parts are cadmium plated to prevent rusting.

There are definite reasons, therefore, for the safety and reliability of the new Ford brakes—for their quick ease of operation—for the smooth yet commanding way they take hold at a slight pressure on the brake pedal or hand lever. This comforting assurance that your brakes are fully equal to every need or emergency means a great deal to your peace of mind and adds immeasurably to the joy of motoring.

Another feature of the brakes on the new Ford is the ease of making adjustments without special tools and without removing a single part.



This illustration shows the convenient location of the wedge or screw that adjusts the brake shoes on the new Ford. This wedge is so notched that all brakes can be set alike simply by listening to the "clicks." All adjustments should be made when brakes are cold.

The four-wheel brakes are adjusted by turning a regulating wedge or screw conveniently located on the outside of each brake plate. This screw is so notched that all four brakes can be set alike simply by listening to the "clicks."

The emergency or parking brakes on the new Ford require little attention. However, should they need adjustment at any time, consult your Ford dealer for prompt, courteous, and economical service.

Distributor

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD., BOMBAY,

AND THEIR ACCREDITED DEALERS.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

IN 12

Prepared only from the finest raw material, in a modern factory where the most scrupulous cleanliness prevails, and untouched by hand in manufacture, Cocogem is, without doubt, the purest and most economical cooking oil obtainable in India.

BRG

What's the price of a head ache?

It might inconvenience you for an hour, it might disable you for the day, Again it might be a daily terror to you as to many others. You would give anything to obtain relief. But you need not give much——buy a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

It will give you immediate relief and you won't grudge the price,—it does the job. This is the secret of the universal popularity of this Baim.

Known for 43 years.

(3—28.) **Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.**

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

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Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

PLAIN WORDS TO AMERICA

Big Navy Rivalry That Makes The Kellogg Pact Merely Pious Words

(BY THE RT. HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.)

The relations between the United States and Great Britain grow increasingly unhappy. The usual committees of friendship are being formed—always an ominous sign—and the usual signals of a faith in doubt are being flown, such as: "War between the United States and Great Britain is unthinkable." When I hear that I am reminded of the sailor who in dire peril expressed a thankfulness that his religion was still left.

The plain fact is that a spirit is growing up in the two countries which is estranging them, and is encouraging a kind of squabbling criticism which destroys mutual understanding and forbearance It is very curious that the behaviour of young creatures in nurseries so often illustrates that of nations toward each other.

What each of our nations requires at this moment is a good robust call from many common sense.

One type of mind is peculiarly pernicious in such circumstances, that of the apostle of the inevitable. It has an alluring air of detachment, and yet of stoical submission to the decrees of Providence.

To-day it murmurs, as in a drowsy trance, that great economic empires have always clashed and fought, that capitalist competition has always brought armaments competition and that that in turn has always brought war. Therefore all that the United States and ourselves can do is to go on temporarily with our struggle for market and rivalry for possession of furniture and old masters, and wait for the inevitable clash and crash decreed since the beginning of the world.

(Against this superstition and misreading of history every backboned sentiment of morality and common sense must be up in arms. Given governments which have minds to form rational policies, and a public opinion which represents an active will and is not merely a spill drifting upon the currents, war is no more inevitable than the smallpox, and the causes of war are just as controllable as insanitary conditions)

The whole world to-day is calling for peace and security against war, and when a simple declaration against war which avoids every practical difficulty is put before the world the world hails it with acclamation, signs it—and relapses.

To those of us who believe that to bring the nations out of the war age is the divine task of this generation, the temptation to lapse into cynicism rather than continue in an energetic faith is very great when we find that armament expansion both in Europe and America has been decreed by the same hands and the same pens as signed a solemn bond to eliminate for ever the consideration of war from national policies.

There is something wrong some where. Somehow, the distinction in Christian conduct between Sunday and the rest of the week seems to be creeping into international policies.

FAILURE—AND THE RESULT.

The fact is that every nation is rent between two opposing and hostile moods. Everyone wants peace, but no one will accept and pursue a policy based upon peace assumptions. The practical policy of the United States and Great Britain is exactly the same as that which preceded and prepared for the late war.

Let us both get to grips with reality. At Geneva it was not our mutual desire for peace that failed; it was not the impossibility of a peace policy that was demonstrated. It was a much simpler and very obvious thing. It was that in the event of a war which brought us into conflict with each other, or that brought us separately into the strife, the naval arm that the United States would require for security would not be the same as that which England should require for security; that, indeed, if either the United States or England thought of our security in relation to the hostility of each other, both of us would have to increase rather than diminish our shipbuilding.

That was all that the Geneva failure proved. Was it really worth while going to Geneva for that purpose? Admirals as naval negotiators could not do other than bring out that obvious fact, and their negotiations could only expose the obvious.

Then English papers and American started their fusillades. They missed completely the reason for the failure, and in good old-fashioned style went for the other side hammer and tongs, You patted yourselves on the back, kicked us, and we did exactly the the same on our part: and the Atlantic became broader far and more stormy for both of us.

BLOW TO THE PACT.

It would be highly improper for me to pass any opinion on the new American cruiser programme; if I did so, it would quite properly be resented. But I may be allowed, as an outsider who is greatly concerned with the moral authority which every great State must possess if we are to secure the conditions of a world's peace, to say that the execution of that programme will be a great blow to the nation from which the Kellogg Pact originated.

You may consider it necessary to face that, but, to make no mistake, the result will be the same as though my country had not declined to countenance the Anglo-French Agreement.

(People will say: "Oh, yes, they boast of their declaration denying that war is to be a consideration in national policy, and with a simultaneous voice vote for a larger navy," and if men can say that, it will be a bad thing for every movement seeking to establish a world peace.)

ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION.

It is imperative that steps be taken at once to end all this foolish and mischievous feeling which is alienating the United States from Great Britain.

The first thing to be done is to bring to a common table for discussion the reasons why ships are being built, why we both went to Geneva with the assumption we did, why we are thinking of trade routes being blocked, what there is between us that for immediate policy, newspaper writing, and political electioneering makes the Kellog Pact a mere collection of words strung upon a pious thread.

The task of the statesmen is to make impossible the conditions upon which the masters of naval strategy spend their efforts. Why do not the statesmen act? If they are acting, why do they not give us comfort by informing us that they are? Is no attempt to be made, is none being made, to clear up the confusion of "the freedom of the seas"?

Has neither of us the courage to discuss with the other what the interests and obligations of both are in, and to, the world and each other? Have both of us failed to observe how easy it is for nations to slip into war for nothing, how ready popular imagination is to be set on fire by anyone—even an almost anonymous newspaper proprietor—who cares to light a match?

HAND OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

This is no case for private and unofficial action and conferences. The Governments must act. Both countries ought to appoint five or six of their most outstanding public men representative of the whole nation to meet and drag from the obscure corners of sulky suspicion the things which make difficulties between us. Let us know them.

Governments are timorous, and if this be too solemn a proceeding for them to support, let them do something themselves, only we should like to be assured that they are aware of the mighty issues involved in a lack of real good will and confidence between the United States and Great Britain.

I want to involve the United States in no European escapade and no entanglements. It ought to raise its Creator night and day that, that necessity is not imposed upon it, as it is, alas! upon us.

But those of us whose lot is cast here, and whose fate it is to struggle against the powers of militarism which have been wounded but certainly not killed in the late war, should like to feel that an American hand will always be placed in ours for encouragement, and that the relations between your country and mine can be held up to the world as an example of what we are striving to establish everywhere.

—The Sunday Chronicle.'

TRUTH
ANALYSED by
GANDHI
ASTROLOGER.

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,
Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, Chittur Dt. (Madras Presy.)

SEND date and time of birth, or the exact time of writing the letter. Answers for 5 questions about futurity: Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. One year monthly reading Rs. 2. Five years' monthly reading Rs. 7-8. Weekly details for a year (for business men) Rs. 10. To succeed in all your undertakings use our wonderful "JAYAVASIKARANI" Talisman Rs. 2. V.P.P. charge As. 4. Special Talisman costs Rs. 50 and will be prepared for special purposes.

Andhra Patrika, the leading Telugu Daily writes:—"We received on 7th November 1923 from Sjt. V. K. Satagopachar, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, a letter predicting that Mahatma Gandhi will be released on 6th February, 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

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may be worth Rs. 1,000/-!
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2. The votes of competitors whose machines have been obtained on the hire purchase system will be accepted only if all monthly payments are up to date.
3. All entries, which MUST quote place and date of purchase, and number of the machine bought, must be addressed to REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA) LTD., Competition Department, Post Box No. 188, Calcutta.
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Life-O Is Everywhere! In many a Family and Home! Is proud of Its achievements in my Housewife's Domain!

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(1) She knows that LIFE-O gives genuine Relief to the patient.
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(6) LIFE-O, in our home means, "Less Illness, Less Suffering, Less Anxiety and Less Expense".

(A Bottle of LIFE-O Costs ever so little.)

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WANTED SELLING AGENTS.

QUESTION OF CORPORATION'S DIGNITY

University Senate's "Undue Interest"

—:o:—

PRESIDENT'S SCATHING REMARKS

A letter of the Registrar University of Bombay to the following effect, raised an interesting debate on Thursday in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

I am to state for the information of the Corporation that in consideration of the fact that the new Corporation will enter on their office on the 1st of April 1929 and that there was no prospect of the Senate of the University being completely constituted under the New University Act before the 1st of June next it has been decided to send the letter requesting the Corporation to elect their representative after the new Corporation had assumed office. The letter in question was however inadvertently despatched to you earlier than was originally intended. As soon as the mistake was discovered, it was corrected by this office letter No. 1725 dated the 7th February 1929. The Vice-Chancellor regrets the mistake and the inconvenience that might have been caused by the same."

Mr. Chandavarkar moved the letter be recorded.

A series of questions were raised by Dr. A. G. Viegas regarding the former letter and the date of the election, when Diwan Bahadur Pai rose to a point of order.

CORPORATION ALWAYS LIVES.

The President held that Dr. Viegas was quite in order and opined that it was no business of any outside agency to unnecessarily interest themselves in the business of the Corporation. He could not understand why the Vice-Chancellor or anybody else should take undue interest in the Municipal affairs and added all the interests were nothing but hindrancee and interference. Just as somebody said the other day 'the King never dies' the Corporation always lives. The Corporation was as dignified as any other body who had already elected their representatives to the Senate.

Mr. D. G. Dalvie remarked that the Corporation need not go into the whole question again as the Vice-Chancellor had already expressed his regret for wrongly addressing the previous letter.

The President thanked Mr. Dalvie for holding the brief of the Vice-Chancellor but at the same time pointed out that as a member of the Corporation he should guard the interest of the Corporation as well as that of the Senate.

CABLE ITEMS

—:o:—

London.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted Anandalwan leave to appeal against the order of the Madras High Court striking off his name from the roll of the High Court for unprovisional conduct.—Reuter's Special.

Cape Town.—General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell died on Thursday of pneumonia. His body is being taken to England.—Reuter's Special.

Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate weakened kidneys, and make worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

Send for FREE COPY of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK
Address: P.B. 432 Bombay, or P.B. 104, Calcutta.

STRIKING INDIVIDUALITY OF NEW BUICKS

—:o:—

ONE LAKH CAR-OWNERS BUY LATEST MODELS

More than 100,000 owners of the 1929 Silver Anniversary Buicks—of whom there are a large number in India—have found that the principal feature of the new model is in its individuality. For individuality in motor-car design is just as essential and in as great demand as individuality in wearing apparel, in homes, or in personal belonging. Thus, the Buick Motor Company, feeling that the time had come to strike a new note, called into consultation artists and craftsmen and with their assistance, developed the Silver Anniversary Buick. The result was that softly rounded contours, following closely the fashion trend both in Europe and America replaced the straight lines of old, intensifying the lights and lustre of the rich body colours.

Among the innovations affecting the appearance of the new models are gentle curves of the body just below the windows, which are gracefully arched across the tops; a complete blending of side and roof lines in a pleasing curve which is carried around the sides and rear of the car; new one-piece front fenders and extra long and deep rear fenders, and new running board bound on all four sides in aluminium and shaped along its outer edge to harmonize with the body lines. Smaller wheels and larger section tyres still further enhance the cars appearance, and new head and parking lamps, set on Chromium-plated brackets, are noteworthy features.

Numerous improvements are noticeable in other directions. A great deal of attention has been paid to interior refinements making for beauty as well as for riding and driving ease. The entire front seat in all closed models now is adjustable to the requirements of any driver by the simple turning of a small hand knob, conveniently located. The gear-shift lever is longer and is inclined towards the driver lending ease to control of the gears. The accelerator pedal and foot rest are so designed as to permit movement of the foot without affecting the speed of the car, and cowl ventilators, operated by the foot, make the driving compartment comfortable in the warmest weather. An electric windscreen wiper with tandem blades, clearing the vision for passengers as well as driver, is standard equipment on all closed cars.

A new and pleasing pattern has been worked out for the interior hardware, and improved robe and footrails are provided in the rear compartment. Luxurious and cushions, wider rear seat carpets and side wall lining of the highest grade materialscomplete the delightfully comfortable ensemble.

OLDSMOBILE,—PAST AND PRESENT

—:o:—

The Oldsmobile was one of the very first cars manufactured in the United States, in fact, it was one of the first cars manufactured in the world, Any way it is the general consensus of motoring opinion here that it was the first car to be imported into India. In 1895 there came off the assembly line a strange little machine known to the world as the Oldsmobile. Since then the finest of engineers have been employed to build it. To-day, there is employed in the new Oldsmobile the best of materials Years and years of research, of testing under the most gruelling conditions-in the Research Laboratories and on the road have made the present day Oldsmobile a marvel of engineering skill. Master Bodybuilders have made it a truly beautiful car. The new Oldsmobile has a larger, powerful engine than ever before, the new type chassis and the bodies built by Fisher are roomy, smart and in excellent taste.

The silenced chassis of the new Oldsmobile is a remarkable development, and one that will add longer life to the car, and assure the utmost of riding ease through many months of use. A rubber cushioning of the motor, a new rubber core clutch, a double-cushioned universal joint system, non-squeak shackles combine with sound insulation to silence both chassis and body. This insulation of the body between the interior and the engine, is an outstanding feature. Hidden, but constituting a tremendous source of satisfaction, this insulation provides a silenced interior.

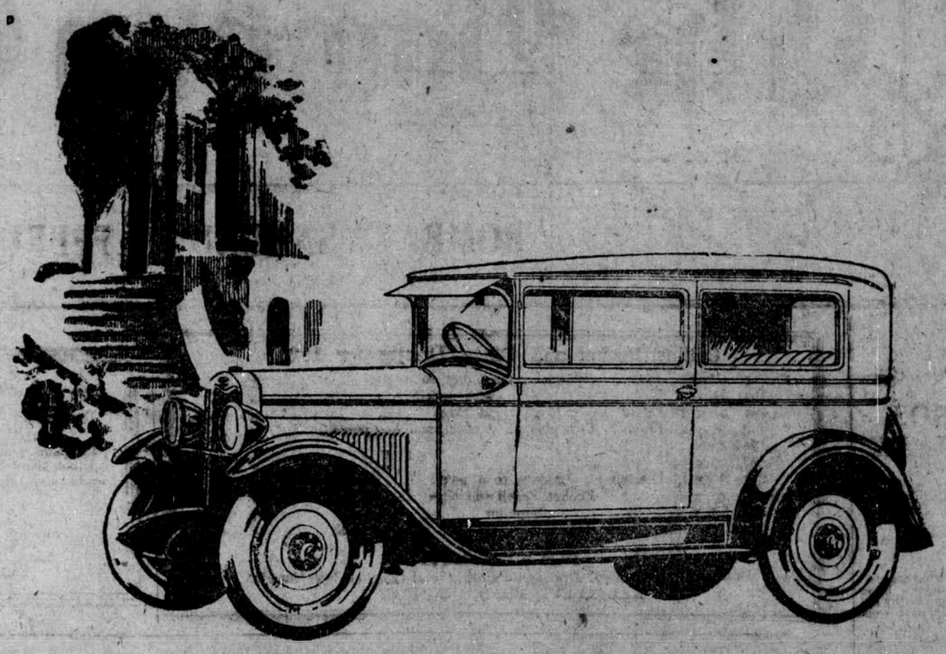
The Oldsmobile is proving itself increasingly popular tofthe buyer of a fine car of low price. The popularity of the Oldsmobile is gained through its fineness, economical performance, and unmistakable beauty and style. To-day the Oldsmobile, improved through three decades of ever increasing engineering skill and expert body building, stands out markedly as a car ahead of its time in mechanical fineness and beauty of line and colour.

General Motors, in months of research, testing in its laboratories, and on the Proving Ground, has evolved this car, built to please and satisfy those who demand a car that will give them surpassing and consistently fine performance, and one whose beauty will compel admiration wherever it is seen.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

—:o:—

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. K. A. Padhye B.A., LL.B. on Sunday the 24th instant at 5-15 a.m. (S... at Nair Building Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Lord Buddh's Novel Methods of Teaching."



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Four million cars sold to satisfied owners, one million sold in a single period of ten months alone, testimony from motorists in every corner of the world—these are some of the reasons why you are safe in choosing Chevrolet. All parts of India are awakening to the enormous importance of economical motor transport and it is just that kind of transport that Chevrolet gives. Now the Bombay assembling plant makes Chevrolet more emphatically than ever the greatest value on the Indian motor market.

Chevrolet is being built and tested in the country in which it is to be used. Dealers are being supplied from the big godowns at Bombay with parts made and guaranteed by General Motors. Mechanics from all over India, Burma and Ceylon are being trained by General Motors for the benefit of the thousands of owners of General Motors cars now here. Ask for a demonstration.

Convenient hire purchase facilities are offered on the generous G. M. A. C. plan.

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Rs. 2,475 is the price of the popular Chevrolet 5-Seater tourer at Port of Entry plus handling charges to destination.

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CHEVROLET SPARE PARTS AND SERVICE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA & CEYLON.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN C P

—:o:—

LL: D. FOR SIR B. K. BOSE

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Reports continue to arrive from the northern districts of the Central Provinces showing how the crops have been completely damaged by the frost and rain. It is reported that the local officials are touring the affected areas to investigate the extent of the damage done to the crops. It is earnestly hoped that the Government would not minimise the gravity of the situation but will help the poor agriculturists in the time of their trial. Appeals have been made to the authorities in some distri... for granting relief to the distresse... in the shape ... suspension of t... kist and t...

A n... Model ... under ... Union ... the l... posed ... Mode... clude ... for ... gran... of t... doul... of t... It is ... sym... and ...

Th... Unive... anim... tion o... honora... Rai Ba... Vice-Ch... cognition ... cause ... province... iversity ... giving a... Universi... heavy od...

bers of the University should recognise his valuable services by confering on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws which he so richly deserves. Sir Bipin is the first nominated and then the first elected Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Mr. N. Vintcent who recently flew from England to India is surveying the country round about Nagpur with a view to see the possibility of allowing passenger flights to the people of Nagpur.

The fourth forecast of the cotton crop of the C.P. and Berar states that the estimated area under the crop comes to 4,971,778 acres as against 4,795,863 acres in the corresponding forecast of the last year.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

—:o:—

WORK OF PEOPLE'S CONF. RENCE

—:o:—

BHAVNAGAR, February 18.

The Executive Committee of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad met here yesterday. H. K. Mehta, president for the current year being in the chair. The Com... passed a resolution thanking the ... and the Council of Administra... their sympathitic reply to some ... demands of the Parishad. Among ... resolutions was the appointment ... following committees (1) a com... the supervision of Veth and ... publication of State regulations (2) a committee for the ... economical condition of the ... the means of bettering ... (3) A committee for gene..., for the establishment of ... and of village libraries. ... for framing the consti... Praja Parishad. It was re... ... monthly period... problems of the people, ... be edited by the Presi...

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The Bombay Chronicle

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COMPETITIVE RATES.

	Made to Order Rate from	Sewing charges materials being supplied by the Customer from
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Full Dress Suit	95 0	45 0
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Navy Blue Serge Suit ..	40 0	20 0
Gray Cashmere Suit ..	40 0	20 0
Brown Cashmere Suit ..	40 0	20 0
Silk Suit	39 0	12 8
English Linen Suit ..	30 0	12 8
Palm Beach Suit ..	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer ..	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer	24 0	10 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	8 0
English Tussore Suit ..	15 0	7 0
Gray Flannel Trousers ..	15 0	5 0
Office Suit	10 0	6 0
Office Trousers	3 8	1 8
White Office Shirts ..	2 12	1 4

Special Rates for Medical & other College Students.

Collins Pocket and Office Diaries for 1929.

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